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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 44 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SCRAPPING OF NIEMEYER AWARD DEALS

Deadly Blow To Provincial Autonomy

CHAMBERLAIN

Accuses Norway

Tells Commons How Br. Offer Was Rejected: "Altmark" Affair

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain characterised the rescue of the British prisoners from the "Altmark" as "this admirably conducted operation" when he reviewed the circumstances which led up to the escape of 299 British seamen from the German ship. These prisoners, said Mr. Chamberlain, were closely confined in the German Naval supply ship for more than three months.

"His Majesty's Government are at present awaiting full reports from the Naval officers concerned of this very gallant affair, but I am sure the House will join the Government in the satisfaction they feel at the release of the officers and crews of the vessels sunk by the "Graf Spee" (Cheers). After their long ordeal, and that members will desire also to congratulate the Royal Navy most heartily upon this notable addition to its annals.

NORWAY'S ATTITUDE

Apart from the original protest handed to Lord Halifax on February 17 we have received no official communication from the Norwegian Government, but I have seen an account in the press of the full statement made by M. Koht in the storting last night and I desire to make certain comments thereupon at once. (Cheers). I feel bound to say that that account makes the action, or rather the inaction, of the Norwegian Government even more difficult to understand than I had previously supposed. (Cheers).

We have imagined that the Norwegian authorities had conducted some examination of the "Altmark" and our complaint was that this examination had been so perfunctory that it did not reveal the presence of the British prisoners aboard. It now appears, however, that the Norwegian authorities had conducted no examination of the ship at all."

BRITISH OFFER REJECTED

Mr. Chamberlain outlined M. Koht's statement and said that it appeared in the Norwegian view that as the "Altmark" was regarded as a warship and carried the German State Flag, no request to search could be made. The Chief Naval Officer at Bergen was not quite satisfied and the "Altmark" later stopped, but refused to submit to inspection. Even though the "Altmark" had used her wireless in the Norwegian territorial waters violating Norwegian regulations, this did not lead the Norwegian authorities to take any action beyond complaining and accepting the apology.

Mr. Chamberlain recalled that a joint Norwegian and British Guard was proposed so that proper investigation might be made at Bergen. (Cheers). This offer was refused. The Norwegian officer declined to accompany the British boarding party aboard the "Altmark". "It will be seen, therefore, that not on one occasion, but on three or four, Norwegian authorities failed to carry out a proper investigation of the matter. Not until after these refusals did His Majesy's ships take action against the "Altmark" and if they had not done so she would have been allowed to complete her voyage to Germany without let or hindrance and without any inquiry into the circumstances.

SURPRISING STATEMENT.

I observe also that M. Koht said that the Norwegian autho-

(Continued on page 10, col. 2)

New Deal To Centre, But Starvation For Provinces

Amendment To Order-in-Council Deprives People Of Full Quota Of Railway Earnings

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, February 20.

HOPES were entertained that the improvement in Railway Revenues, partly due to war and partly to proposed increases in freight rates and fares, may result in increased contributions from the Central Revenues to the Provinces; but they have been dashed to the ground by the new amendment to the order in Council which sets aside the Niemeyer Award and proposes a new arrangement with effect from the current year for settling the amount of contribution to the Provinces.

Hitherto the divisible pool consisted of income-tax receipts and contributions from railways to the general revenues and any amount in excess of 13 crores was given away to the Provinces. Under the new amendment the contribution received from Railways is altogether excluded from the divisible pool. The arrangement now proposed is that out of half of the income-tax revenue assigned to the Provinces under the Government of India Act, a fixed sum of four and half crores will be retained by the Centre every year and the balance will be given to the Provinces.

In other words, if the income-tax revenue for a year is twelve crores, the divisible pool will be six crores, out of which the Centre will retain four and half crores and the balance one and half crores will go to the Provinces. The new arrangement will apply to the current year 1939-1940 and the following two years.

It has also been decided that only that portion of the Excess Profits Duty which is not classed as Corporation Tax will be included in income-tax revenue for purposes of the divisible pool.

The feeling in Assembly circles is that the new amendment, by setting aside the Niemeyer Award will affect the Provinces adversely and is very unfair to Provincial Governments.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX

Madras Government Satisfied

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

"Considering all the circumstances and the undoubted fact that during the war the Government of India must face a very considerably increased expenditure including reimbursement to the Madras Government of expenditure incurred in the province in consequence of war, the Madras Government consider that in the interest of India as a whole, the amendment was necessary and by no means unfair to the provinces," says a Press communique issued by the Madras Government regarding an article in "Hindu" under the caption "Starving The Provinces," with reference to the amendment of the Order-in-Council, governing the distribution of income-tax.

The Government desire to state that although they were consulted regarding the amendment, the amendment debated in the Parliament differs in certain respects

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

RAJAJISTAN SCHEME

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, February 20.

Indian States need not necessarily be liquidated, but their rulers could be made to rule wider areas including the adjoining British Districts, said Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who addressed the Loyalla College Kerala Samajam this evening.

The Maharajas would then be looked upon as even the King of England in Britain.

Rajaji added, "There is the additional advantage for the British Districts in joining the adjoining Indian States, in that they need not have outside British Governor to rule over them." "If Mysore will give complete Responsible Government for the people, I can induce Kannadigas in Madras and Bombay Presidency upto Belgaum, and even half of Bellary District to join the Mysore State, because by doing so, they stand to lose nothing. There can be no insuperable difficulty in the way, provided the States realised the time spirit.

FIRE EXCHANGED AT CLOSE RANGE

Riflemen Ambushed In Tribal Area

PESHAWAR, February 20.

A report from the Commandant, South Waziristan Scouts, says that an escort of forty rifle men in three lorries was ambushed by hostile tribes at Sheikh Ziarat while returning from Sara Hogha Fort with Lieut. M. Quingley, a few days back.

Fires were exchanged at close range and three men were slightly wounded.—United Press.

TRAIN SERVICE INTERRUPTED

BANNU, February 20.

It is reported that yesterday a No. 246 Down Train going from Bannu to Mari Indus and No. 245 Up Train coming from Mari Indus to Bannu were cancelled and returned to their starting stations. The first two Up and Down trains were, however, escorted by an armoured train between Isa Khel and Thanedarwala Railway Stations, after the R.A.F. 'plane had reported that a gang of 250 strong that had been seen earlier in the day had disappeared in the hills of Daratang.

LONDON, February 20.

The International Rubber Committee has fixed the quota for the second quarter at eighty per cent.—Reuter.

MALIKANDA CONFERENCE

Gandhiji Has Look Round Seva Sangh Nagar

MALIKANDA, Feb. 20.

The Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference opened at Malikanda at 8 p.m. to-night when, in the absence of Mr. Kishorilal Mushruwalla, President of the Sangh, who is down with fever and asthma, Mr. Srikrishna Jajujee presided.

Two-hundred members who were invited were present, including Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Kasturba, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and others.

Dr. Prafulla Ghosh welcomed the delegates and Mr. R. S. Dhotri read the annual report. The presidential address was read by Dada Dharmadhikari.

The Conference was adjourned at 9 p.m. to-night till to-morrow when Gandhiji is expected to address the Conference.

The Executive Committee of the Gandhi Seva Sangh met for about an hour at 4 p.m. in the afternoon and adopted the annual report and audited accounts.

Mahatma Gandhi went round the Conference Nagar and visited the injured in the hospital. In the evening Gandhiji held prayers. Gandhiji retired to the Ashram after attending the Conference.—United Press.

SEE PAGE 8

RUMANIA BANS OIL EXPORT

BUCHAREST, February 20. Government has prohibited export to any country of all high grade petrol for aeroplane use.

"Reuter" understands that the effect of the Rumanian Government's decision is that any oil within the export quotas to foreign countries can only be exported in crude state. Crude oil only yields about 20 per cent. petrol of a grade high enough for aeroplane use.—Reuter.

It is observed in London that Rumanian exports of this category of highly refined spirit have for some time been virtually non-existent, and it is fully recognised that the expansion of the Rumanian Air Force since the War must inevitably have created a greater demand for aviation spirit.

It is however realised in London that this decision makes it impossible for foreign owned companies to refine crude oil in Rumania and export it as aviation spirit to the full extent of the export quota allotted to them for oil in general.—Reuter

Strike Prospect Looms Large In Bombay, Nagpur And Ahmedabad Mills

CITY LABOUR READY TO ACCEPT AWARD OF ARBITRATORS, BUT MILLOWNERS RAISE CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTY

There was a last minute hitch between the Bombay Workers' and Millowners' representatives on the question of acceptance of arbitration on the dispute concerning wage increase.

While the Workers' representatives were prepared to accept the unanimous verdict of the Conciliation Board, the millowners raised constitutional difficulties which included the reference of the question to a general body meeting, convened after 7 days' notice.

Labour leaders are not prepared to allow eight days to millowners to convene the general meeting.

The Board of Conciliation however, has convened another informal conference on Wednesday to decide the question if the millowners could be allowed time.

Move For Joint Action

The Council of Action of the B. P. T. U. C. which favours the Ahmedabad move for a general strike has requested Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda to come down to Bombay for discussing the question of joint action by Ahmedabad and Bombay on the dearness allowance issue.

The situation in Ahmedabad is serious as the millowners are reported to have rejected the proposal of arbitration.

Wiles For Ahmedabad

Sir Gilbert Wiles, Chief Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, will leave for Ahmedabad on Sunday. His visit is believed to be in connection with the textile situation there.

Nagpur Workers' Demand

According to our Nagpur Correspondent, a meeting of the local textile workers held under the auspices of the Nagpur Textile Union voted in favour of a general strike in the Empress and Model Mills, if the demand of 35 per cent. dearness allowance and restoration of wage cuts was not granted.

Another meeting of textile workers will be held for the same purpose. After securing the verdict of the workers, the Union will give notice to the management of mills about the general strike from March 1.

Labour Appeal To Individual Mills

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

The Textile Labour Association has to-day addressed a letter to individual mills appraising them of the decision for a general strike taken by its Joint Board of Representatives, urging them to press the Millowners' Association to do justice to the workers with a view to avert the calamity hanging over the industry and the people of Ahmedabad.—A.P.

Bhavnagar Workers To Go On Strike

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

Following a dispute between the millowners and the textile workers of Bhavnagar, regarding the demand of dearness allowance, the Labour leaders of Bhavnagar are preparing for a general strike. Arrangements are being made for taking ballot of the workers.

The Secretary of the Bhavnagar Labour Association saw Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda in this connection.—United Press.

PARULEKAR ARRESTED AND RELEASED ON BAIL

Alleged Seditious Speech At Dharwar

Mr. S. V. Parulekar, a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly was arrested this afternoon by the Bombay C.I.D., on a warrant of arrest issued by the District Magistrate of Dharwar.

He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who directed him to be released on a bail of Rs. 500 with one surety in like amount.

The police, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused delivered a speech at Dharwar on January 20, which the Government considered seditious.

"Imperial Transport" Torpedoed

Week-End Loss On Sea Is Largest Since War Began

LONDON, February 20.

It is disclosed that the ship which was almost cut in two was the "Imperial Transport" (8,022 tons). It was torpedoed in North Atlantic. Two of the crew were drowned when the ship was abandoned.—Reuter.

NAZI PLANES ON BRITISH COAST

Ships were attacked in the afternoon by enemy 'planes off Northumberland, Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Suffolk coasts. S.O.S from the attacked ships was heard by wireless listeners on the Norfolk coast. Air raid warnings and gun-fire were heard south-east of Essex.—Reuter.

Allied Attack On Submarines

It is announced in French naval circles that British and French naval vessels yesterday afternoon attacked several submarines, but it is not possible to say with what result.

Trawlers Attacked

It is learned that a number of trawlers are believed to have been attacked off the north-east coast of Scotland yesterday, but it is not known whether any damage was done. Enemy aircraft escaped contact with the R.A.F. fighter 'planes, which were out at the time.

Greek Steamer Torpedoed

A Madrid cable says:—

The Greek steamer "Elli" (1,100 tons) was torpedoed by an U-boat 60 miles off Capefinisterre, while on her way from Cardiff to Freeke with a cargo of coal.

The crew of 26 took to boats and the U-boat then completed the vessel's destruction with a second torpedo.

The "Corunna" a fishing boat saved the "Elli's" crew, all of whom were taken to hospital.

Total Week-end Loss

The loss of British and Neutral ships due to enemy action for the week ending midnight February 18-19 was twenty ships totalling 86,077 tons—the largest tonnage sunk in one week since the war began.

Reuter learns from an authoritative source that the losses were made up of five British ships (39,276 tons) and neutral fifteen ships (46,801 tons).

DUTCH DEFENCE PLAN

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20.

The Government has introduced a Bill providing for the building of a new minesweeper to replace a similar vessel lost in last September.

The Bill also provides for 20 anti-aircraft batteries as well as searchlights and 20 anti-aircraft guns for protection of municipalities and private concerns.

A sum of 13 million guilders is asked for the aircraft reinforcement.—Reuter.

BENGAL P. C. C.

Continues Defiance

CIRCULAR TO 3,000 COMMITTEES

Congressmen Asked Not To Co-operate With 'Ad Hoc' Committee

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20

In a circular letter addressed to about three thousand Primary Congress Committees in Bengal and the Surma Valley, Mr. Ashrafuddin Ahmad Chowdhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, urges that no Primary Committee in Bengal and the Surma Valley should cooperate with the 'Ad Hoc' Committee and the Election Tribunal appointed by the Working Committee and that no Congressman belonging to any Committee should take part in the election of delegates to the Ramgarh session.

Mr. Chowdhury adds that Bengal can neither accept the policy of compromise with the British Government, nor forego its demand for Complete Independence. It cannot also reject the leadership of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose. These, according to him, are the main issues on which the differences between the Working Committee and the Bengal Congress are focused.

Mr. Chowdhury states that the Working Committee cannot, according to the Congress Constitution, impose an 'Ad Hoc' Committee on them.

He, therefore, requests all Primary Congress Committees to immediately call meetings and adopt resolutions withholding their support to the 'Ad Hoc' Committee.—A. P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE

To Control Unruly Mob At Kaligunj

BERHAMPORE (Bengal), Feb. 20.

Four people were killed, and 12 others were injured at Kaligunj last night, when the police opened fire to control an unruly mob.

It appears that when Tazia processionists were returning from the Karbala, members of the crowd looted a number of shops. In attempting to restore order, an Inspector of Police and the constables under his command who had arrived on the scene received injuries. The police opened fire and the crowd dispersed.

The Superintendent of Police with an emergency force left for Kaligunj at noon to-day.—A. P.

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Application should be made to the undersigned for inspection of the plant and further particulars.

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator

125, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 15th February, 1940.

(1973)

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FIRST TIME
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Music artist:—
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Laugh after Laugh, as
NERVO & KNOX
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Search For Gold And Reach
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which enables you to have better outlook on life
HINDUSTAN'S
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FOURTH WEEK
AT
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Dange And 3 Others Convicted

SENTENCED TO PAY FINE OF Rs. 100 EACH, IN DEFAULT ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the cases in which Mr. S. A. Dange, the well-known labour leader, Mr. Jeshwantrai Thakar, General Secretary of the Bombay Students' Federation and two printers stood charged with publishing unauthorised news-sheets. All the accused were found guilty under Section 18 of the Indian Press Emergency Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100/- each, in default one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Dange was charged with publishing two leaflets, one in English entitled "Facts about Finland" and the other in Marathi entitled "War and the working classes."

The Magistrate, held that "Facts About Finland" was a news-sheet as contemplated by the section as it contained news and comments on news.

He was not disposed to think "War and Working Classes" violated the provisions of the Act as the leaflet in question was a manifesto to the workers about the attitude that the working classes should adopt when prices were rising.

On the first charge, the accused was found guilty and sentenced as above. On the second charge he was acquitted.

Mr. Thakkar was found guilty on a charge of publishing an unauthorised news-sheet namely "Call To Students."

In passing orders in the cases against the printers, the Magistrate made certain observations regarding the responsibilities of printers. Keepers of press, he said had great responsibilities and it was very necessary that they should carefully scrutinise the manuscripts before being printed. It was no use saying that they were laymen who were unable to distinguish between news and comments on public matters. It was therefore necessary that they should exercise discretion and not remain negligent.

The Magistrate thought that there was no reason to give a less lenient sentence to printers and therefore sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS OF THANA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTED

President Urges Members To Have Faith In Gandhiji's Leadership

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, February 19.

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm marked the proceedings of the annual general meeting of the Thana District Congress Committee, held yesterday under the chairmanship of Mr. V. V. Kirtane.

About 100 persons including 65 members of the Committee were present in the Vaidya Hall on the Station Road.

The following were unanimously elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year.

President—P. V. Paranjpe, Ambernath.

Vice-President—Dr. Parulekar, Bassein.

Hon. Secretaries—Messrs Shamrao Patel of Bordi and G. G. Naik of Anjur.

Hon. Treasurer—Kanji Govind, M.L.A. of Kalyan.

The following were elected members of the Committee:—V. V. Kirtane, Dahanu, V. V. Dandekar, M.L.A., Palghar, Anandrao Patel, Bhayandar, K. M. Samant Basseln, P. S. Bhagwat, Bhiwandi, Narayanrao Bhansali, Vada, H. K. Joshi, Umbergaon, Dr. V. V. Phadke, Kalyan, R. L. Rede, D. S. Bajpai and C. T. Ranadive of Thana.

Mr. G. D. Vartak, Bassein to be an ex-officio member.

Warm tributes were paid to Mr. V. V. Kirtane the outgoing President for the zeal with which he worked throughout the year at great personal inconvenience.

Prominent amongst the members present were Messrs G. D. Vartak, M.L.A., Kanji Govind, M.L.A., V. V. Dandekar, M.L.A., R. L. Rede and C. T. Ranadive.

"Limbdi Day"

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Feb. 20.

Limbdi Day was observed by both Sevamandal and Youth League. Meetings were held last night. Resolutions condemning the ruthless repressive policy of Limbdi State and sympathising with the Limbdi people in their struggle for civil liberties and wishing them success were passed.

EARN THOUSANDS BY LAUGHING AWAY THE WORLD AT LARGE! SEE
"TAKDIR-KI-TOPE"
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Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

SEE & LAUGH NEW THEATRES' MUSICOMEDY
"JAWANI-KI-RIT"
KRISHNA Daily 4-15 & 9-45 p.m.

CARGO BOAT DELIBERATELY SUNK?

Alleged Attempt To Cheat Oil Company

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The story of an alleged daring attempt on the part of the owner of a country craft to cheat a well-known oil company in respect of a huge consignment of kerosene oil tins was related today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate when the police applied for a remand of Puna Jetha, owner of "Puna Prasad" to custody.

The dramatic details of the alleged attempt of cheating read like a first class thriller. Jetha in trying to cheat the Company, is alleged to have consigned to the bottom of the seas his boat. What about four months back was a strong boat carrying cargo from coast to coast is now but a wreck and a shamble of torn and twisted timber lying in the bottom of the sea.

The police described it as an ingenious and daring plot. The accused, the police stated, was the owner of "Puna Prasad", and used to carry cargo. In October 1939, he was entrusted by the Standard Vacuum Company to carry 1,600 tins of kerosene oil tins to Ratnagiri. According to arrangement, he loaded his boat with these tins and left Bombay ostensibly for Ratnagiri. But he steamed his boat in another direction and sailed towards Kathiawar and is alleged to have disposed of the oil tins to the highest bidders in Kathiawar ports.

"JOLLY GOOD TIME FOR MONTH"

After pocketing the sale proceeds said to be about Rs. 5,000 he again took to sea and, it is alleged, had a care-free, joly good time for nearly a month.

The police further stated that, fed up with several months of sea life, the accused desired to have a taste of the land but was in a fix and did not know how to dispose on his boat. He had a companion with him and both of them strenuously set to work, boring holes inside the boat. When they neared coast, both of them, said to be expert swimmers, jumped into the sea, leaving the boat to its fate. In a few hours the boat sank. The accused managed to reach land.

In the meanwhile, the oil company lodged a complaint with the police. There was no trace of the boat but the police managed to arrest the accused at Div. Under police escort the accused was extradited to Bombay and placed to-day before the Magistrate, who directed him to be remanded to custody pending police investigations.

JUNAGADH MUSLIM SCHOOLS

Diwan Fixes Thursday As Half-Holiday

(From Our Correspondent)
JUNAGADH: Feb. 17.

For the convenience of Muslim students and teachers it is now ordered by the Dewan of Junagadh that the Mahabat Madress High School the Islami Girls' School, Junagadh, the Rima Shri Lal Islami Girls' School and the Muslim Girls' School, Kutiyana, Junagadh can observe half-holidays on Thursdays instead of on Sundays with effect from March 1, 1940.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the resumed inquest on the body of Ilmas Begum Fazal Hussein (5), residing at Mahim, who was knocked down and killed by a motor car on February 5, at Lady Jamshedji Road, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull due to her having been accidentally knocked down by a motor car.

The deceased's grandmother, Ameerbegum Hussembaksh, deposed that the car was coming from Dadar side at a very fast speed.

While trying to cross the road to reach their building the child was knocked down.

The car dragged the child to a distance of 20 feet and stopped.

Witness added that the child was found lying dead near the front wheel of the car.

Enquiries showed that Dr. T. M. Aaklesaria was driving the car at the time.

Mill Worker Commits Suicide

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide at the inquest on the body of Siddick Wazid (19) a mail-worker, residing at Madanpura Ghelabai Street, who was found lying dead on the road in front of a sprinkled Taboot to-day morning.

Enquiries showed that from the last 15 days, he was showing mental derangement. As he had no enemies, his relatives did not suspect any foul play.

A table knife was found lying by his side on the road.

RENT COLLECTOR ON MISAPPROPRIATION CHARGE

Parashram Dajiba Pandit, a rent Collector, was arrested by the Mahim Police on a charge of misappropriation yesterday.

He was placed before Mr. K. C. Thakur, Presidency Magistrate Dadar Court, today.

The police stated that the accused was a rent collector of one Kashiram Vallabhram. Since last three years he was collecting rent of the building. The accused is alleged to have taken advantage of his master's full faith in him and misappropriated Rs. 6,444-12-3.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 5,000.

14 ARRESTS AT RAILWAY STATION

Fourteen persons who were arrested under the Abkari Act by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police at Dadar and Bombay Central were placed to-day before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court. There were three women among the accused.

Lalitabai Dharamchand who alighted from Viramgaum Passenger at Dadar was searched and, it is stated, 11 grains of opium were found on her.

Banechand Jaithmal who also alighted from the train at Dadar was, it is stated, found in possession of opium.

Saligram Bholaram was arrested at Bombay Central Station. He was, it was alleged, found in possession of 123 grains of opium.

Ganeshmal Ramsukh, Allo Jalo, Viraji Ramji, Sugram Gulaji were arrested at Bombay Central. Each of them was, it is stated, found with a small quantity of opium.

Girjabai Gajadhar, Chandmal Motilal, Dattatraya Govind, Dhankabai Khushalchand were arrested by the Police at Dadar Railway Station.

Lasu Sampaji who went to Virar and, it is alleged, purchased 73 grains of opium was followed by the police. When he alighted from the train at Mahalaxmi he was arrested.

The accused was bailed out.

INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

Like the Economic, Financial Health and Social Sections of the League of Nations, the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation continues its work in a satisfactory manner notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of the present international situation. This was evidenced by the procedure of the Executive Committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation held in Paris late in December under the chairmanship of Prof. Gilbert Murray. After examining the work accomplished since the meeting of the full committee of the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in July 1939, the Committee decided that the National Committees which are engaged in preparing and carrying out the work in their respective countries, must continue, both on a regional plane, and on the general plane, the part of the task entrusted to them. Special subjects dealt with related to the Permanent Committee on Higher International Studies, the Problem of Unemployment among Intellectuals, and questions relating to the facilitating of International Circulation of Educational Films.

CO-OPTION TO B. P. C. C.

Power Misused, Say Leftists

Comrade P. K. Kurane, Patkar, Amir Haidur Khan the Leftist members of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following statement:—

It appears from what has appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" (17th February 1940) that certain misunderstanding has arisen out of our move in the last B.P.C.C. meeting to propose Sjt. Brelvi and Sjt. Abidalli Jaferbhai for co-option to the newly elected B.P.C.C. In the same issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sjts Brelvi and Abidalli have in their respective statements stated that they had never been consulted before being proposed for the B.P.C.C. membership. Certainly it is a fact that we did not consult them previously but because of this failing of ours we should not allow ourselves to sidetrack the main issue involved in the proposal.

As Sjt. Abidalli Jaferbhai made out in his own statement, the power of co-option vested by the Congress constitution in the body like B.P.C.C. has to be carefully exercised in true national interest and they should not be misused to bring in by the back door Congressmen who have been defeated by Congress electorate or to get in the Committee Congressmen who are mere nominees of the majority controlling the Congress Committee. No Congressman can deny that in truly national interest Congressmen belonging to the minority community must be requested to be in the Congress Committee. It is in this direction that the powers of co-option should be exercised. Placing this supreme national interest we as Communists had last year supported Mr. S. A. Brelvi as a candidate for co-option but the majority of the B.P.C.C. members could not see their way to accept that fair proposal similarly this year also we propose Sjt. Brelvi and Abidalli and Mr. Pinto for co-option to the B.P.C.C. We declare that in this matter we were solely guided by the necessity of Muslim and Christian minority representation inside the B.P.C.C. Sjts. Brelvi and Abidalli are veteran Muslim Congressmen who have served the Congress and country to the best of their abilities. Not only are they highly popular among the Nationalist Muslims but also command the respect of the Muslim community in general.

No consideration of their being Rightist or Leftist were allowed to hamper this choice of ours. It is a matter of common knowledge that though these are independent Congressmen they have throughout their political career supported the Right wing leadership of the Indian National Congress. Fortunately enough we had not suggested their names only on our own initiative. We were all the while guided in this move by the general desire of the Nationalist Muslims to have these veteran Congressmen in the B.P.C.C. We have with us several suggestions made to the same effect by many National organisations like Mahfile Sobhani, Azad Muslim Party etc., etc. Besides these names we had already suggested the name of Mr. Pinto for co-option which was withdrawn at the request of Com. Meherally his party colleague.

But the spirit in which this proposal was put forward was not reciprocated by the B.P.C.C. members who voted for the Muslim nominees of the majority groups controlling the B.P.C.C. The main issue involved is not whether we had or not taken their previous permission but the attitude of the majority party towards these veteran Congressmen. For we are sure these Congressmen who throughout their political career have been devotees of Congress would not have been shirked their responsibilities of working on the B.P.C.C. had the majority party requested them to do so.

We regret the attitude of the majority party. We however hope that the Congressmen in general and they in particular will understand the spirit and motive which directed us in making this proposals. This will, we hope, finally put an end to the misunderstanding and misgiving which has arisen due to their not being consulted in the matter.

4 Shops Gutted In Fire: Damage Estimated At Rs. 50,000

(From Our Correspondent)
KALYAN, Feb 20

A big fire broke out near Kalyan station early this morning. Four Bohra shops were gutted. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50,000. The fire was brought under control after three hours' battle. None was injured.

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17

On The Air

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Bombay Talkies Orchestra. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Melodies of the South. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurker. 9-30 Vyakul Geet. 9-40 Bhaktan-ke-Hitkari: Bhajan. 9-52 Following the Foot-prints.

12-30 p.m. Provincial Peculiarities. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Marathi Pads. 1-10 Mutual Understanding: Daily lesson in Eng. and Hindustani. 1-25 What shall I Cook? Talk. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music and school broadcast. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 Marathi Literature: Talk. 2-50 Marathi Bhavgeets. 3 Geography: Talk.

5 p.m. You asked for it. 5-10 Selected by Y. S. Gupte. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Chunilal Masand. 5-45 Selected by Shirin Ramzan Ali. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 D. N. Nadkarni. 6-25 B. M. Devlanker. 6-30 In the Kitchenette: Talk in Marathi. 6-40 B. R. Deodhar. 7 The tragedy of Karbala: Talk in Hindustani by Khwaja Hasan Nizami. 7-15 Characteristic Flourishes. 7-30 D. K. Joshi: Pakhawaj recital. 7-45 Salam: Yusuf Loynmoonwala. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Matters of Moment: (relayed from B B C). 8-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Susheela Tembe. 10-5 B. R. Deodhar. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8-15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Vocal duets. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 B. R. Deodhar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1. 12-30 p.m. to 12-57 As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Burmese Modern Orchestra. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres 4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Gitazals from the Grooves. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Ram Nam. 6-10 Ambika on Violin. 6-15 Radha-Krishna: Story woven with songs. 6-30 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurkar. 7 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Pankhadi: Reviews of Jethalal N. Trivedi's poems. 7-55 Talita Venkatram. 8-25 to 8-30 As in Bombay 1. 8-30 D. K. Joshi: Pakhawaj recital. 8-45 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurker. 9-30 Julia Worthmann: Pianoforte. 9-45 Boston Promenade Orchestra. 9-50 Howard Veevers: Baritone. 10 Boston Symphony Orchestra with Serge Koussevitz. 10-20 Marie Briers: Soprano. 10-30 News in English.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 to 5 p.m. As in Bombay 2. 6-15 Ghazalen. 6-30 I knew a man: Talk in Hindustani. 6-45 to 7 As in Bombay 2. 7 For Villagers Only. 8 Duets from the Screen. 8-30 Matters of Moment: Talk relay from the B B C. 8-45 to 9 As in Bombay 2. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7 to 7-30 As in Bombay 2. 7-30 Music. 7-45 to 8 As in Bombay 2. 8 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,085 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 7-20 Tamancha Jan. 7-30 Urdu Poetry Conversazione. 7-50 Hirabai. 8-5 Ali Bakhsh. 8-15 The Royal Pageant. 4: The Court of Versailles: Talk. 8-30 Tamancha Jan: Request songs. 8-50 Ali Bakhsh. 9-50 Airvoice Orchestra. 10 Paihli Tankha: Play in Hindustani. 10-20 Ali Bakhsh.

Dacca Programme

257-1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Flute solo. 5-5 Sachin Das Motilal. 5-50 Anil Das. 6-5 Kaishorik: Programme of adolescents. 6-40 Roma Nag. 6-55 Biren Dutta. 7-5 Sitar recital. 7-15 Anil Das. 7-30 Jharnarani. 7-45 Tittle Tattle, 3: Clubs: Talk in Bengali. 8 Roma Nag. 8-10 Sachin Das Motilal. 9-5 Jharnarani. 9-45 Musical instruments of all nations.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the countryside. 5-50 For the countryside (Contd.) 6-10 Rabidas on Repetition of prayer or Japasadhana: Rabidas: Discourses. 6-40 Sancharini: Feature programme. 7-45 Health Talk by a Physician. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 Suprova Ghose. 9 Law and the Citizen. 4: Talk. 9-45 The Enterprising Entertainers: Variety programme.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Ramprasad Roy. 9-50 For Assamese Listeners.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 A Khayal in Drut. 6-17 That Old School: Dhrupad. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar: For rural areas. 7 Dak ka Thaila. 7-15 E Mao, Behno, Betio: For Women Only. 8 Majlis-i-Aza. 8-30 Two Bhajans. 8-40 Jogi aur Nazir: Feature. 9-45 recorded music. 9-50 Recitation from World Poetry: Italian: Dante. 10 Classical and light. 10-13 Some rare Ragas.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's educational broadcast: English. 4-30 Menagerie. 5 Instrumental music. 5-20 R. Sambasivan. 6-5 S. S. Mani Bhagavathar of Vadakkanjeri. 6-30 Kochunni Returns: Feature in Malayalam. 6-45 A I R Artist: Clarionet. 7 Troubled Waters, 3: The Unpeaceful Pacific: Talk in Tamil relayed from Trichy. 7-15 Recorded. 7-50 S. S. Mani Bhagavathar. 8-30 Shrimati T. Chandramma. 9 The Under 25 Club: Education. 9-15 Interlude. 9-45 Dick Todd. 9-51 Samuel Gnanaoliva. 10-6 Invitation to the Waltz. 10-15 Daisy Roberts: Mezzo-Soprano.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 A. S. Ramaswami Iyengar. 5-45 Tunes from the Talkies. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Arakere R. Narayanarao. 7 Troubled Waters, 3: The Unpeaceful Pacific: Talk. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-50 Concert programme. 9-45 Arakere R. Narayanarao.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar-Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Passenger	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

American Mills Curtail Production

BOMBAY SELLING WITH LOWER LIVERPOOL

... Trade Covering In N. Y. Cotton Market

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Narrow price movements on the New York cotton Exchange indicate professional operators are not inclined to take more interest pending further developments.

Cotton demand was slow on Monday reflecting discouraging textile advices and renewed cloth mill curtailment. The Chicago wheat market declined in sympathy with Buenos Aires Cables and on further useful rain and snow at the week-end in important areas of the West and Southwest.

The New York cotton Exchange Service Cables that trade estimates of growers sales 1938 cotton since December 1st range 17,50,000 to 2,500,000 of which 900,000 requests releases filed. Cloth sales are slow. Some curtailment is reported in business and commodity prices are lower.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York market opened steady. Prices declined on lower Liverpool advices and scattered Bombay and Liverpool selling, coupled with hedging which met price fixing and co-operative as well as local buying. The market then eased on further liquidation and continued Bombay selling. Subsequently prices steadied on trade covering in nears and the subsidence of foreign selling.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points down at 11.00 and with increased selling pressure prices declined to 10.96; which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and prices improved to 11.04 which was the highest level. The market closed unchanged to 2 points down. Spot cotton prices were unchanged at 11.18c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to 2 points down. Spot cotton prices were reduced 2 points at 10.72c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened unchanged with March 7.93. There was Bombay selling which met local support. New incentives were needed to resurrect outside speculative interest. Prices eased on persistent outside liquidation and Bombay selling. The offtake was poor and the market closed at a net decline of 14 to 15 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.10d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered selling in Egyptian cotton and Uppers futures declined 6 to 10 points while Giza contracts were marked down 9 to 10 points. The Alexandria market was narrow. Sakels declined 1 to 13 points and Ashmouni futures closed 1 to 5 points up.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW

After breaking sharply on heavy Bombay straddle selling, liquidation and disappointing foreign markets, prices quietly rallied on scattered shortcovering in near months, trade price fixing, and some New Orleans and Japanese buying with hedge selling light.

The reduction in new crop parity payments to farmers from 1.60 to 1.55 cents is believed to be too small to have drastic consequences.

Eastern Belt advices indicate increased planting due to better prices and a reduction in the weevil menace after the severe weather while according to a survey in the South preparations are progressing satisfactorily.

While below expectations consumption has set a record for January reflecting the high level of business activity and high prices for competitive fabrics such as jute burlap as well as the sharp gain in the exports of cotton fabrics.

Cotton section was dull, in the meanwhile caution seems to be the watchword at least until March liquidation is completed.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March Highest (2-48 p.m.)	11.04+01
New York March Lowest (11-9 a.m.)	10.96—07
Liverpool March Highest	7.93
Liverpool March Lowest	7.79—14

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.—Mill fixations holding market firm.

NEW YORK COTTON

(New Contracts)

New York: Feb. 19.

March	11.17
May	10.90—02
July	10.50—03
October	9.73—01
December	9.62—02

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Feb. 19.

March	11.03
May	10.77—01
July	10.36—02
October	9.73—01
Middling Spot	11.18

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York: Feb. 19.

March	11.17
May	10.87—01
July	10.45—02
Middling Spot	10.72—02

11 a.m. Rates. Noon Call.

March	10.98/10.98	10.96
May	10.73/10.72	10.70
July	10.32/10.30	10.29

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	28,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	10,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool: Feb. 19.

February	7.79—14
March	7.79—14
April	7.81—14
May	7.84—13
June	7.84—13
July	7.85—13
August	7.82—13
September	7.77—12
October	7.72—11
November	7.67—10
December	7.64—11
January	7.61—11
February	7.58—11
Middling Spot	8.10—02

10-45 a.m. QUOTATIONS

March	7.93
May	7.97

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Feb. 20.

London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03-1/2 at London and 3.95 1/8 at New York. London-Paris Exchange rate was 176 1/2 to 176 3/4.

London spot and forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 20 3/4d and 20 11/16d respectively. There was very small general business and the market was quietly steady. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34-3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 4d. London Bombay spot silver parity is Rs. 55/7/3 and forward parity is Rs. 55/5. The local market was dull with a restricted turnover. The market is awaiting Budget proposals. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready	Rs. 42 6 0	56 4 0
Maha	Rs. 42 6 9	54 9 0
Fagan	Rs. 42 8 3	54 13 6

LONDON SILVER

London: Feb. 19.

Spot	20 3/4
Forward	20 11/16

LONDON GOLD

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON SEEDS

London: Feb. 19.

Rozario Santa Fe 24 February quoted.

South Australian shipment F.O.B. parcels 26/3 February quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Feb. 19.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£ 56
INDIAN STOCK:—	
3 per cent 19[illegible]	£ 78
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£ 91
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£110 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£ 73 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£ 99 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£ 98 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£111 1/4
Victory bonds	£110 3/4
Chartered bank of I.A. and China	£ 9
Hongkong and Shanghai bank, London register	£ 86 1/2
National bank of India	£ 30

LONDON EXCHANGES

T T London on:—

New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2; Paris 176-1/2 to 176 3/4; Madrid 39.00; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.53/7.58; Brussels 23.80/23.95 Milan 78.00; Berne 17.85/17.95; Copenhagen 20.50; Stockholm 16.85/16.95; Oslo 17.65/17.75.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	6-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London 8-40

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Feb. 20.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local cotton market opened very steady at Rs. 259/8 for A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 255/8 on general selling influenced by weakness in shares. It appears that cotton on its own merit is healthy and local prices are well under New York. There is less inclination to sell short in view of strong statistical position, but outside factors are having depressing effect. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 257/8. Labour disputes and fears of textile strikes are discouraging buyers. Moreover, the market is inclined to await Central Budget.

Later on there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 258/8. Liverpool opened at a rise of 3 points and later was quoted 5 points higher. In the local market there was active buying and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 262/4. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

P G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 261/8
P G M G Broach July/August	Rs. 270/4
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 232/12
Fine M G Oomra May	Rs. 236/4
P G M G Bengal March	Rs. 196/4
P G M G Bengal May	Rs. 199/4

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach:—

A/M below Liverpool May 192 penny pts.
J/A below Liverpool July 172 penny pts.
A/M below N. Y. May 79 cent points.
J/A below N. Y. July 3 cent points.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Feb. 17.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 3 p.m.
Broach A/M	264	261	262 1/4
Broach J/A	273	270	270 3/4
Oomra Mar.	235	232 3/4	233 1/4
Oomra May	238 1/4	236 1/4	236 3/4
Bengal Mar	198	196	196 3/4
Bengal May	201	199	199 3/4

Night Session: Broach A/M opening Rs. 262; Highest Rs. 263; Lowest Rs. 258; Closing Rs. 258 1/4. Broach J/A Closing Rs. 267-1/4.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Feb. 19.

	UPPERS.	GIZA
Spot	10.26+12	10.62+7
March	9.90—6	10.25—9
May	10.01—7	10.42—10
July	10.11—7	10.51—10
October	10.08—10	10.61—9
December	10.03—9	Nov. 10.60—9
January	10.01—9	10.60—9

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Feb. 20.

Fine White Java Sugar (per cwt)—
Ready (small grain) Rs. 18/1
Ready (large grain) Rs. 18/2
Shipment December Rs. 8/11 F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 8/11 F.B.H.
Shipment February Rs. 8/11 F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 8/10 F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 8/8 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 17/10 to 17/13
Ready (large grain) Rs. 17/13 to 18/4
Tone:—Quiet.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria: Feb. 19.

SAKELS.	ASHMOUNI	GIZA.
Mar. 20.06—1	Feb. 17.78+5	Mar. 18.43—1
May. 20.10—13	Apr. 17.96+4	May. 18.96+3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 20.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 94-8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101-6
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 95-12
3 1/2 per cent G. P.. Note 91-4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 101-5
5 per cent 1960/70 Loan 105-10
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 104-6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 111-14
5 per cent 1940/48 Bond 101-9

TAX-FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-0
4 per cent 1953-65 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117-0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1974 103
4 per cent M. Deb 1974 102-12
5 per cent M Deb 1958 113
6 per cent M Deb 1954 120
6 per cent KPT 1956 120
Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Feb. 20.

B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 20th Aug.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 20th August
Bank's selling T T D D ...
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 20th Aug.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 1300
Bank's buying T T 1335

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 80 1/8
Bank's buying T T 79 1/8
Bank's buying 60 days 78 1/8

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83 3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 25 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE:—
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 20th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 7/16 20th inst.
Java/London 7.47/55 20th inst.
New York/London 3.95 1/4 19th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2/3 1/2 19th inst.
London/Paris 176 1/2-3/4 19th inst.
London Italy 78.00 19th inst.
London/Belgium 23.80/95 19th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.85/95 19th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 19th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.53/58 19th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 11/32 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £8/8/0 19th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/4 19th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 11/16 19th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 19th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 19th inst
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 19th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London: Feb. 19.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS:—

3 per cent	78
3 1/2 per cent	91
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	111 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	107
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	98 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	51/3

HESITANT FEELING ON CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Calcutta, Feb. 16.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

JUTE

There have been no conspicuous features in this section during the period under review. The manufactured goods market continued to weaken owing to disappointment at the decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association Committee to postpone consideration of the question of curtailing production and because of absurd peace rumours but at the lower rates there was evidence of improved inquiry from overseas markets. Nine porter hessians receding to 13/10 gradually improved to 15/10 to close steady round 14/12. Rumours of the Government's intention to fix minimum prices gave the bull speculators some encouragement and the announcement of the Ordinance for the regulation of the Jute crop brought about a hardening of Jute prices in sympathy with which gunny prices also improved. There was a moderate turnover in Jute shares. The hesitant tone was in evidence. Howrah fluctuated between 54 and 55, Kamarhatty improving to 518 fell back to 505. Anglo-India found sellers at 380, India Jute at 340, Bally 239, Fort William were done at 260, Budge Budge 356, Alliance 270, Gouripore came to business at 690. In small issues, Adamjee were marked at 23/12, Agarpara at 25/8, Clive at 25/8, National at 23/12, Hukumchand at 7/6, Reliance at 59, Nuddea at 64, Naskarpara at 16, Presidency at 5/4

COAL

On account of increased surcharge on Coal, the market was very quiet and sellers predominated. Bengal Coal found sellers at 358, Equitable at 35/12, Dhemo Main at 15/12, Mundulpore at 9/12, South Karanpura at 4/12, Bokaro and Ramgur at 15/12, Borrea were done at 15/4, Deoli at 10/6, Bhalgora at 5/8, Central Kurkend at 15 Amalgamated were steady at 29/6. Pench Valley at 35/8.

COTTON

This section was entirely neglected. Dunbar Cotton were mentioned between 190 and 195, Kesoram 5/8.

MISCELLANEOUS

There was little inquiry in Engineering group. Indian Iron and Steel in sympathy with other speculative markets recorded an up and down fluctuation of about Rs. 2, 33/12 and 36/4 being the low and high levels the closing being weak around 34/4. Steel Corporation of Bengal registered a rise and fall of one rupee 18 and 19 being the low and high levels touched. Indian Steel and Wire Products deferred found sellers at Rs. 40 and ordinary at 50. Burn and Co., Ord. remained unchanged at 334. In Mining issues, Burma Corporation remained steady at 6/8. Indian Copper at 2/5, B. I. C. were steady at 4. In Paper Mills Titaghur hovered round 28/12, India Paper Pulp changed hands at 130. British Burma Petroleum were marked at 4/14, British Ceylon Corporation done at 6/4 C. Div. Indian Cables changed hands at 10/8. Midnapore Zemindary were marked at 72. India General Navigation improved to 94. Reserve Bank were priced at 108.

Further Drop In Shares

PROFESSIONAL SELLING CAUSES NERVOUSNESS

Active Buying In Cotton Mills At Decline

Bombay, Feb. 20.

Professional operators once again depressed Share Bazar and created nervous unloading in Tata Steel Shares. Prices tumbled down but active buying appeared in Cotton Mills Shares.

The market continues unsettled and confidence is impaired with a disposition to await Central Budget.

Bombay: Feb. 20.

Utter absence of any buying created nervousness on the local Stock Exchange where prices registered sharp declines.

As usual, there exists pre-Budget uncertainties and holders of speculative purchases are losing confidences increase in excise duties. The Excess Profits Tax Bill and increase in freights and fares are believed to be indications and it is true that these both measures are generally disapproved, but the Government has a definite policy to increase taxation to meet defence and other requirements and at the same time to kill enthusiasm and control prices with a view to avail social discontent and increase in wages.

It is true that our industries are favourably placed now, but with famine conditions in some parts and small crops in others, it is impossible to look for any prosperity. All commodity prices are gradually sagging to lower levels and stocks of manufactured imported goods are increasing rapidly.

The bullish enthusiasm which prevailed after the war, failed to attract demand from consumers while stocks changed hands from wholesale merchants to small traders. Thus there was no genuine demand beyond over-enthusiasm to secure stocks and now almost all markets are suffering.

The Share Bazar has its own share in reckless buying and at times it takes a longer time to readjust the situation and prices have to reach undue low levels. A situation of this nature is now developing in Share Bazar. Bears know that those who are long have lost heavily and have no nerves to lend support although prices are low. On the contrary some of the holders are forced to liquidate their high priced purchases. This state is likely to continue until Budget proposals are discounted.

The Market opened easy and declined on general liquidation. There was utter absence of any buying and prices registered a big drop with market greatly unsettled. Later on there was scattered covering which resulted in a partial rally.

After indecision Wall-Street recovered on quiet support with fractional changes about evenly devised though steels came under pressure, the market closed irregular. Some construe the British sequestration of American securities as a forerunner of important spending in U. S. A. Others expect that advantage will be taken of any opportunity for profitable marketing. In the meanwhile there is less talk of business recession with many expecting a stimulus from War orders. U. S. Steel activity is reported 67.1 per cent against 68.8 per cent U. S. Steel shares declined 1/4 at 58. Anaconda Copper improved 1/8 at 29 3/8 and General Motors were lowered 3/8 at 52 7/8 dollars.

Tata Steel Defd. shares closed at a new low level. The opening of Defds. was easy at Rs. 1830 against last closing of Rs. 1857 and straightening decline to Rs. 1777, but short covering rallied prices to Rs. 1810 and finally closed at Rs. 1807/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 350 and after declining to Rs. 344 improved to Rs. 447.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 870 and declining to Rs. 861 closed at Rs. 872. Century shares after declining to Rs. 262, closed at Rs. 269. Central India closed at Rs. 261/8 and Kohinoor closed at Rs. 337. Bellapur shares after declining to Rs. 193 closed at Rs. 199. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 570 and after declining to Rs. 550, closed at Rs. 563.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 20.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	350 0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	872 8
100	CENTURY	269 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	261 8
100	COLABA	140 8
100	Coorla	120 0
250	Davio	40 0
250	Dawn	390 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0-6-0
100	FINLAY	134 0
100	GOKAK	170 0
1000	Hindustan	2000 0
100	Indore	39 0
100	Khatau	115 10
100	KOHINOOR	337 0
250	Laxmi	525 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	166 0
250	Model	73 0
50	MYSORE	96 0
200	NEW GREAT	310 0
100	Osmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	SASSOON SILK	86 0
1000	Sholapur	4225 0
50	SIMPLEX	97 0
100	SWADESHI	237 0
100	SWAN	131 0
500	Vishnu	1380 0
1000	Western	950 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	102 0
250	Central	34 4
500	Imperial	1492 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	363 12
50-100	India	135 8
100	Reserve Bank	105 0
5	Union	5 11 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	113 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	630 0
15-100	Jupiter	9 8
20	Mercantile	49 0
15-75	New India	36 10
200	Oriental	4290 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	143 6
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1470 0
10	Ajmer	10 10
50	BOMBAY TRAM	128 8
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	182 8
100	Poona	185 0
100	Surat	160 0
100	TATA HYDRO	155 8
1000	TATA POWER	1320 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	977 0
100	C. Province	100 12
100	Oh. Baramati	95 8
100	Gujarat	94 5
100	Mandra Bhon	91 5
100	Pachora Jamner	72 0
100	Sara Serajganj	97 0
500	Tapti Valley	755 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corpn.	6 8
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	33 12
15	SHIVRAJPUR	43 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1807 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	346 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	432 8
10	Air Services	5 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	199 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	282 0
126	B. BURMA	563 12
50	B. BURMA CONT.	182 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 9 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85 8
100	IND. BLEACHING	105 8
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	47 0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	447 8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	445 0
100	Port Canning	72 0
30	PREMIER CON.	76 0
15	Scindia	X.D. 18 6
25	Tata Oil Mill	46 0
100	Western I. Match	46 8

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1395 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	282 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T. F.)	X.D. 72 12
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const. 1st	108 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	101 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	142 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1490 0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	192 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	136 0
7	p.c Vishnu	682 8

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	103 8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49 8
7	p.c Sholapur	75 8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103 0

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: Feb. 20.

Bombay Dyeing (

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Partial Recovery In Cotton And Silver

GOOD ACTIVITY ON LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, February 20

The New York cotton market made disappointing showing due to discouraging overseas cables while the dullness of textiles at home and uncertainties surrounding political situation also checked the enthusiasm.

London Stock Exchange displayed considerable activity with Giltedged securities remaining in good request. Indian Sterling Loan improved by five shillings.

Some activity developed in local silver market on scattered buying. Eventually the market was quiet in subsidence of speculative interest. Movements in gold were restricted.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1940

New York, Feb 20

Previous closing	11.03
To-day's opening	10.99
Difference	—04
To-day's closing	11.04
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1940

Liverpool, Feb 20

Previous closing	7.79
To-day's opening	7.82
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	7.81
Difference	+02

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 262-0
Broach July/August	Rs. 270-8

N. Y COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 20

The trading in March began at 10.99 i.e. four points lower than the last closing.

Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and increased liquidation but the pressure soon subsided and March rallied to 11.00 on a few buying orders.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Feb 20

Movements in local cotton market were narrow. Broach A/M opened at Rs. 262-8, improved slightly to Rs. 262-12 and then declined to Rs. 261. The market closed at Rs. 262 when New York position was down by five points. J/A closed at Rs. 270-8.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 20

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange :—

March	(11.60/60) 11.00/10.99
May	(10.75/75) 10.74/10.73
July	(10.34/33) 10.31/10.31

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Feb 20

American March	(7.90) 7.75
American May	(7.95) 7.81
Giza March	(10.32) 10.21
Giza May	(10.50) 10.39

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Feb 20

SEEDS.

Castorseeds February March (£20 1/2 quoted) £20 3/8 quoted

Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£17 3/4 quoted) £17 5/8 quoted

Linseed La Plata February (£15 1/8 quoted) £15 1/8 quoted

Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£14 7/8 quoted) £14 7/8 quoted

JUTES.

Dundee February (£55) £55

Lightning February (£53) £53

RUBBER

Spot (13 1/4d paid and buyers) 13 1/4d paid and value

Forward May (12 1/4d paid and value) 12 1/8d paid and buyers

METALS

Tin (£242 buyers; £242 1/4 sellers. Firm) £244 1/2 buyers; £244 3/4 sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62

Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Feb 20

Previous closing	3.96 1/8
To-day's opening	3.94 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 20

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day' closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Feb 20

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Feb 20

The following cable regarding London Silver Market was received here to-day :—

Speculative sold. Little Indian buying. Business very small.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 20

Spot (20 3/4d) 20 5/8d—1/8

Forward (20 11/16d) 20 5/8d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 20

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 20

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate

Franc was officially fixed at 175.50 to 176.75

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1.6) 1-6

Paris on Bombay (153.24 5/8) 153.24 5/8

New York on Bombay (50.23) 50.23

London on Milan (78.00) 77.75

London on Shanghai (0-4 1/16 to 0-4 7/16) 0-4 to 0-4 1/2

London on Kobe (1-2 3/16 to 1-2 9/32) 1-2 1/4 to 1-2 11/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Feb 20

Wheat May	4	3	3
Wheat September	5	5	3
Linseed May	6	11	6
Linseed September	7	1	9

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations.

Bombay, Feb 20

Silver Ready	56	7	0
Silver Maha	55	6	0
Silver Fagan	55	10	0
Gold Ready	42	6	0
Gold Maha	42	6	9
Gold Fagan	42	7	9
Sovereigns	27	4	0

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York : Feb. 19.

March	1.84
May	1.91
July	1.97
September	2.02

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 20

The following are the opening quotations :—

General Motors (dol 53 3/8) dol 53

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 1/8) dol 29 3/8

U S Steel Common (dol 58) dol 57 3/4

U S Steel Pref (unquoted) dol 115 7/8

3½ P. C. STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 20

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 20

3 per cent Indian Stock (£96 1/2) £96 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £91 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1980/55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£106 5/8) £106 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £74

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£9 7/8) £100

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/2) £101 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 5/8) £99

4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 3/4) £109 3/8 Ex Div.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-3) 51-9

Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3-0

Electric Music Industry (8-0) 8-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (21-3) 21-6

Imperial Chemicals (31-1 1/2) 31-10 1/2

Woolsworth New Ordinary (61) 63-1 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£36) £36 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (31-4 1/2) 31-9

Unilever Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (16-5) 16-0

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£64) £64

British American Tobacco Ordinary (100-7 1/2) 101-10 1/2

Carreas 'A' (£6) £6

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (120-7 1/2) 121-10 1/2

P and O Def (21-6) 21-3

Distillers (66-3) 66-6

Reedfords Dye (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2

British Celanese (7-9) 7-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (35-4 1/2) 35-7 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-3

Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-0) 21-0

Inter Nickel (dol 46 3/4) dol 46 3/8

Indian Iron (51-3) 51-3

TEA SHARES

Assam (17-6) 17-6

Donaro Tea (31-3) 31-3

Empire of India (23-0) 23-9

JUTES

Barnagore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (26-3) 26-3

Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (33-9) 33-9

Burma Corporation (9-3) 9-0

Rio Tintos (£15 1/2) £14

East Rand Properties (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2

Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£13 1/4) £13 1/8

Associated Portland Cement (51-3) 52-6

Trinidad Leasehold (70-0) 72-6

Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

Spring Mines Split Shares (25-0) 26-0

Union Corporation (£6 7/8) £6-7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2

Anglo Iranian (54-4 1/2) 53-1 1/2

Burma Oil (66-3) 67-6

Mexican Eagle (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Shell Transport (74-4 1/2) 76-3

Royal Dutch (£31 3/4) £32

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£48 Ex Div.) £47 1/2

London Midland Ordinary (£22 3/8) £22 1/4

London North Eastern Def (£3 1/4) £3 1/8

London Southern Def (£20 1/8) £20 1/8

London Transport 5 per cent (£120 1/2) £120

London Transport "C" (£65) £66

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay : Feb. 20.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	46	0	0
Highest	46	8	0
Lowest	45	6	0
Closing	46	6	0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	35	4	0
Highest	35	8	0
Lowest	35	4	0
Closing	35	7	6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	37	11	0
Highest	37	14	0
Lowest	37	8	6
Closing	37	13	5
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	25	8	6
Highest	25	11	3
Lowest	25	7	6
Closing	25	11	0

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay : Feb. 20.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	88	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	87	8	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	92	0	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15th per candy	96	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy	11	0	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	15	8	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	18	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	15	0	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt	16	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay : Feb. 20.

	Cwts.
Linseed	16,217
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	877
Gingellyseed	76
Groundnuts	13,516
Castorseed	6,176
Myrabollams	643
Cottonseed	5,405
Indian Sugar	11,185

American Cotton Figures

Bombay : Feb. 20.

F. P. Bales.	1939/40	1938/39
Receipts to date 19-2-40	6233000	3346000
Receipts yesterday 19-2-40	28000	5000
Exports to date 19-2-40	4712000	2611000
Stock at Ports 16-2-40	2954000	2569000
Stock at Interior towns do.	2892000	3171000
Stock at Liverpool 16-2-40	.....	1012000
Visible Supply 16-2-40	.....	6978000
Quantity in sight do.	11134000	7856000
Quantity out of sight 16-2-40	.....	6516000

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay : Feb. 20.

	Extra Spr-fine.	Sup. Fine.	F. G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	198	196	193	190
M G Punjab	198	196	193	190
M G Rajputana	206	204	201	198
M G Oomra No. 3	233	231	228	225
M G C. P. No. 1	247	245	242	239
M G C. P. No. 2	239	237	234	231
M G Broach No. 2	269	267	264	261
M G Surat	296	294	291	288
M G Rajpipla	292	290	287	284
M G Navsari	306	304	301	298

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Steels Lower

MADRAS, Feb 20

Weak tone was experienced in the local share market to-day. Speculative issues further gave way with Indian Irons and Steel Corporations closing at lower levels. Public utilities kept steady and Planting shares evinced some enquiry.

Exchange transactions : Cochin Malabars 5; Od Periakaramalai 17/12; Midlands 4/12; Kalpettas 16/4, 16/8; South Arcot pref 112 small odd lot; Vellore Electrics 9/6; Jeypore Sugar pref 100; Travancore Sugars 12/8; Mysore Chemicals 11/2; Mysore Paper 12/12.

FURTHER WEAKNESS IN CALCUTTA MARKETS

CALCUTTA, Feb 20

Jutes ruled quiet but steady after the week-end. Coals featureless and Teas neglected.

Miscellaneous : Speculative issues witnessed further weakness to day due to sellers predominating. Government securities were steady and unchanged.

The following are closing quotations :—

Government securities : 3 per cent Paper 78/8; 3 per cent New Loan 1960/65 90 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 91/3; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/9 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1958/60 111/14 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 110/10 small lot.

Banks : Allahabad pref 144; Imperial fully paid 1502/8 small lot; Conty 360; Reserve 104.

Coals : Bengal 343; Sendra 12/4; South Karanpura 4/6; Union 31/12.

Jutes : Adamjee 22/12; Agarpara 25/8; Anglo India 370; Bally 230; Barnagore 129/8, Budge Budge pref 151; Chitavalsah 11/6; Howrah 53/8; Hukumchand 7/5; Pref 83; Kanknarrah 405 small odd lot; Nuddea 60/6.

Miscellaneous : Burma Corpn 6/7; c div; Indian Copper 2/5 ex div; Rhodesia Copper 1/5; Bengal Tele pref 12/14; Muttra Elec 7/4; Indian Iron and Steel 33/15; Indian St. Wagon ord 56/8; Pref 133 small lot; Indian Steel and Wire Products ord 50; defd 39/4; Kumardhubi Eng ord 4/2; Marshalls 2/1; National Iron and Steel 5/8; Steel Corpn ord 17/10; Pref 101; B I Corpn 4/4; Pref 164/8 ct; Dunlop Rubber ord 22/15; Rohtas Industries ord 17/8 small odd lot; Pref 126; India Paper Pulp 126 ex div; Mysore Paper 12/8; Titaghur Paper pref ord 4/9; 2nd pref 108; Midnapore Zemindary 71; India Genl Navgn 91/8; Nalrampore 9; Carew ord 10/12, Champaran 3/12 ct; Mahaswastika ord 99/8; Raza 15;

Teas : Ellen Barrie 227; Hattikhira 19/9; Patrakola ord 935 small odd lot.

Debentures : 5 per cent 1957/87 Calcutta Port Trust 111; 3 1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 96/8; 6 per cent 1911/28/48 Howrah Amta Rly 110/8 ct; 7 per cent 1936/51 Mahaswastika Sugar 99/8; 4 1/2 per cent 1937/47/62 Naihati Jute 103 ct; 4 1/2 per cent 1937/52/67 Union Jute 103 ct.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 20th February 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,37,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-8-6 were allotted approximately 75 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-14-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 27th February 1940. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 1st March 1940. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 16th February 1940 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 36,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 21st February 1940 to 26th February 1940 at Rs. 99-8-9 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 13th February 1940 to 19th February 1940 amounted to Rs. 40,25,000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 20

East Asiatic Company's Italian ss Granaliere Padula o 2364 reg tons, Captain F Lavarello arrived from Shanghai with cargo of rice.

Lloyd Triestino Company's Italian ss Spartivento of 2311 reg tons, Captain N Riceardo arrived from Genoa with general cargo.

N Y Kaisya's Japanese ss Kaisyo Maru of 4417 reg tons, Captain T Kubo arrived from Karachi with scrap iron cotton and general cargo.

Volkart Bros' Norwegian ss Sonnavind of 2994 reg tons, Captain R Brekke arrived from New Orleans with general cargo.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company's American ss Chattanooga City of 3460 reg tons, Captain L Smith arrived from Savannah with general cargo.

Lionel Edward's Dutch ss Zuiderkerk of 5264 reg tons, Captain D de Barr arrived from Nobshishhung with cargo of rice and hemp

SAILED

F F Campbell and Company's American ss Pres Polk, Captain C W Hawkins sailed for New York with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edwards's Dutch ss Zuiderkerk of 5264 reg tons, Captain D de Barr sailed for Rotterdam with general cargo.

EXPORTS

117 bales ctn thread waste The Overseas Ctn Waste Co; 3176 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 1632 bags gr nut kernals S M Rajgor and Co; 270 d/s gr nut oil M Bhuta and Co; 1280 bags gr nut kernals G Gokalchand; 666 bags linseed oil cake exp D Abraham and Sons; 610 bags linseed oil cake flat D Abraham and Sons; 6979 bags gr nut oil cake exp D Abraham and Sons; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake exp F H Kassam; 28 bales cotton waste P D Vora and Co; 232 bags gum D Mavji and Co; 125 bales raw cotton B Carsondas and Co; 328 bales raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 110 bales raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 1280 bags gr nut cake exp K Devchand and Co Ltd; 1360 bags linseed cake exp K Devchand and Co Ltd; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake exp P Haridas and Co; 2260 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 1280 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 110 bales raw cotton The Bombay Co Ltd; 625 bales raw cotton N Rajaram and Co.

IMPORTS

128 drums caustic soda; 432 bags sodium phosphate; 60 ctns smooth on iron cement; 426 cases auto and auto truck parts; 63 drums dyestuffs; 50 drums thinner; 56 cases cardamoms; 75 bales hemp; 52 bags copra; 570 pkgs coffee; 50 cases veg oil; 292 pkgs news print paper; 823 bundles galvd steel sheets; 144 bags dry ginger; 353 kits paint; 1000 bags powdered glucose; 1065 bags betelnuts; 300 loose tyres and tubes; 502 bags white sugar; 580 bales old newspapers; 160 kegs borax; 78 pkgs commercial and m/truck chassis; 66 bundles corrugated boxes; 140 cts empty bottles and tin caps; 5151 bales cotton; 5528 pcs fir lumber; 155 cases cud salmon; 262 cases cashew kernal; 8000 sacs activated clay; 70 cases grape fruit; 607 cases salmon tails; 341 pkgs dry fruits; 68 bags sheep skins; 53 bundles attari; 60 bags gum; 203 bags dry dates; 38 bkts wet dates; 271 bags potatoes; 46 bags cummin seed; 87 bundles mats; 66 cts pomogranates; 68 cases frozen fish; 110 bundles canes; 237 kollies hooka shells; 970 bundles coir yarn; 553 bags cocoanuts; 14465 pcs and bundles teakwood; 32 chests tea; 647 bundles coir rope; 200 bundles rubber, 541 bags sandlewood; 40 cts plywood.

INDIAN TIMBER UTILISATION

Experiments In Air Seasonning

Information of use to those interested in the utilisation of Indian woods is given in a publication entitled "Notes on the Air Seasoning Charasteristics of Some Indian Woods" just released in the Indian Forest Records (New Series). Experiments in air seasoning of certain Indian woods have been going on for some years past at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. The publication describes the results of recent experiments, including the effect of seasoning in the form of logs and thick scantlings, girdling and water-soaking, and supplements the information given in the Manual of Air Seasoning of Indian Timbers, a publication issued in 1935.

AIR SEASONING

Air seasoning is and will continue to be the standard practice of seasoning wood in India. The climate in India no doubt varies from place to place and is subject to wide seasonal fluctuations in temperature and humidity which tell heavily on wood stacked for air seasoning in the open, but there are methods by which wood can be protected against climatic influences and the best use still made of the natural conditions of drying. Most of the well-known firms engaged in the manufacture of high-class furniture and cabinetware in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay depend entirely on air seasoning.

BETTER RESULTS WITH SCANTLINGS

Observations made at Dehra Dun on the rate of drying and on the defects which appear in wood during seasoning are not strictly applicable to other places with different climatic conditions, but they serve as a guide for ascertaining the best period of conversion, the method of stacking and the amount of protection required by stacks in any locality.

The experiments have brought out clearly that woods, liable to heavy damage due to surface cracking, warping, twisting and collapse, give better results by seasoning as thick scantlings and by subsequent conversion of the seasoned material into thinner sizes.

All Indian hardwoods with few exceptions can be seasoned within one year in the form of one inch thick planks. The more refractory woods have to be converted during or just after the rains so as to expose the green wood to the mildest drying conditions. Less refractory woods may be sawn in the winter months or in the beginning of the dry season without any fear of excessive damage from cracking and splitting. The non-refractory woods may be sawn even at the height of the dry season. For all ordinary purposes, when the timber has passed one dry season, it may be considered as sufficiently well-seasoned. For high class work, the material should be allowed to season for two years. This applies to one-inch thick material of highly refractory hardwoods or two-inches thick material of less refractory woods. Thicker material requires longer seasoning.

GIRDLING AND SOAKING

Studies on the girdling of standing trees of deodar before felling have not indicated any advantage as regards the seasoning behaviour of the converted material. There may, however, be a few species of woods in which girdling may prove useful, such as refractory hard woods which are used in big sizes either for constructional purposes or as railway sleepers and do not get a chance for proper seasoning before use. Girdling will reduce the moisture content and may reduce cracking and splitting of these woods when used later. Some preliminary trials have been started in the Dehra Dun Forest Division on certain standing trees of this type and the results are awaited.

A number of tests have been carried out on the soaking of sawn material in water prior to air seasoning. Results so far show that there is no difference in the seasoning quality of the soaked and the unsoaked material.

Hapur Wheat Situation

HAPUR, Feb 16

During the week under review oversea wheat markets ruled quiet to steady. The grain exchange at Chicago ruled easy in the earlier stages and wheat declined fractionally on selling influenced by peace talks and the less encouraging advices from Buenos Aires. Hedging against load stock was a contributory factor. Later the market meet with an encouraging mill demand which along with adverse weather comments and set back to peace talks led to a healthier outlook. Chicago has closed at May 100c and July 97 5/8c and Winnipeg at 86c a shade higher than last week. In London there was a slight setback in the Rozario Santa Fe prices while 8 Australian quotations recorded a slight improvement. Canadian shipments have been curtailed by the closing of Lake navigation. Argentina is selling wheat to Continental countries but the quantity is reported to be small. Despite her huge sale to the U. K. Australia have still 9 million qrs to market the same in the Far Eastern countries. Imports into India of Australian wheat in near future are well nigh impossible.

Indian markets on the other hand opened very steady but as the week progressed and weather conditions improved there was a severe setback in prices both for ready and new year produce with the result that prices have closed appreciably lower. Earlier during the week weather was cloudy and there were strong winds with hailstorms at many places. These were definitely harmful to the standing crops. But for the last three days sky is again clear and it is being increasingly realised that given a normal weather henceforth, India will harvest a record crop this year as conditions in the irrigated areas were already were bright enonh while those in the unirrigated have improved by recent rains. The present stock would be sufficient to meet normal demand of the intervening period and there would be no scarcity of food felt anywhere.

Locally wheat market had closed at 3/7/9 for ready and Maha and 3/7/3 for Jeth (May). The market shot up to 3/8/7 1/2 for Jeth on Saturday when a slight hailstorm was received here. On Monday there was a slight setback although brisk ready demand kept the market in the best of spirits and prevented adverse course. By Tuesday however a definitely weak tone had set in till Jeth lowest touched 3/8/4 1/2. Since then there has again been a slightly better note partially on good speculative support and partially on other bullish political factors. Jeth improved to 3/7 yesterday in the highest but is presently quoted at 3/8/10 1/2. The difference between ready and Jeth i.e. between the prices for the old and that of the new variated constantly. On Wednesday last it was as high as 2 annas while yesterday it disappeared altogether for some time. Presently it is hardly more than 1 1/2 pie as Maha is quoted at 3/8.

Exports from here were again very brisk. During the week about 70 khattis were exported and the present stock is put at 280 khattis while on February 17 last year it was 493 khattis. There is reported to be little new support now.

Weather would obviously remain a dominating factor till the harvesting of the new crop. Given a normal weather harvesting would begin in April.

B. E. S. T. GROSS RECEIPTS FOR JANUARY 1940

Electric Supply for January 1940 Rs. 7,02,845; up to the end of January 1940 Rs. 7,02,845

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for January 1940 Rs. 7,24,952; up to the end of January 1940 Rs. 7,24,952

Increase over same period last year up to the end of January 1940 Rs. 1,31,443.

Wanted Healthy Rivalry In Haj Trade

Zafar Ali Khan On Mogul Line Proposals: Warning To Muslims

DELHI, (By Mail.)

The following statement has been issued to the Press by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central) of Lahore.

"With reference to the controversy regarding the Haj traffic, I have noted with grave concern the various hardships and inconveniences which the Pilgrims had to experience this year, as a consequence of the virtual monopoly which the Mogul Line got this year, and the withdrawal of the Scindia Company from this traffic this year as a protest against the Government's unfair discrimination, which was neither in the best interests of Indian Shipping nor of the pilgrims.

SCINDIA MUST BE THERE.

In this connection, I have to reiterate my previous opinion that it is definitely in the interests of the Musalmans that the Scindia Company should remain in this field. The Scindia Company, apart from being a cent per cent Indian Company, was the cause of bettering the unsatisfactory conditions of pilgrim ships that prevailed during the monopoly period of the Mogul Line and therefore deserves the wholehearted support of the Musalmans of India.

"As a result of the wide popularity which the Scindia Company gained during the last two years on account of its good services, the Mogul Line have lately begun attempts to get Muslim support by giving "an appearance" of a Muslim concern to their Company which in reality is predominantly European.

WHAT NEW PORTS?

"I have carefully analysed the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the Mogul Line. They say that "the advice of the Muslim Directors would be respected" which in practice may mean nothing. They further say that "if any necessity arises to appoint new agents at any port at which Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., or their allied Companies are not represented at present, the question of appointment of influential local Muslim firms would be given preference." As far as I know, Messrs. Turner Morrisons are already represented at all the ports of India and Red Sea at which their ships call. Therefore, I am at a loss to understand what new ports are going to be opened where Messrs. Turner Morrisons may need new agents.

VALUE OF SHARES.

"The other point which the supporters of the Mogul Line try to impress upon the public is that the present English shareholders have all of a sudden become very eager to help the Musalmans by giving them their shares at the face value which to-day is Rs. 100 although, in their opinion their prices are higher to-day. In this connection I wish to inform the public that these shares, whose face value today is said to be Rs. 100, were worth only Rs. 25 till last year, when the huge Reserves which the Company had built up till 1938, inspite of having declared handsome dividends and provided depreciation, out of the profits were capitalised thus increasing the Share Capital of the Company from Rs. 8,48,000 to Rs. 67,46,000 and giving 7 shares of Rs. 25 each free to each 1 share held by the then shareholders.

BENEFIT TO EUROPEANS.

"In this way almost the whole benefit went to the Europeans as 86 per cent of the shares were and are held by them. Then these 8 shares of the total value of Rs. 200 (1 original plus 7 given free as above) were then made into 2 shares of Rs. 100 each. The fact, however, remains that the present European shareholders who are so generously offering these shares at Rs. 100 had in reality paid only Rs. 25 for these shares. Thus if the Mogul Line's offer of giving these shares to the Muslims at par is genuine then they must give these shares at Rs. 25 only and not at 4 times the price which they actually paid for them.

WARNING TO MUSLIMS.

"I have further seen the Agreement which the Muslim purchasers of these shares will have to enter into with the European sellers, and in my opinion the terms of the Agreement, apart from being most uncommon in such transactions, are so rigid that Musalmans should think twice before signing it. If the Mogul Line is so eagre to help the Musalmans then why such restrictions that the shares should not be sold to anybody else for 15 years but to the present European sellers, and that too after a period of 5 years and within 8 years paid at Rs. 100 only. The expenses amounting to Rs. 11/8 while purchasing the shares will have to be borne by the purchasers and presumably the same amount when selling back, will also have to be borne by the present Muslim purchasers. Thus after spending Rs. 123 per share they will receive back Rs. 100 after five years if they re-sell the shares.

"REVISE YOUR TERMS."

It is now for the Musalmans of India to consider their best interests and ask Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., to revise their terms if they want them to join the concern as shareholders, as the present terms are detrimental to their interests.

In conclusion I would reiterate my studied opinion that it is absolutely necessary that both these concerns, viz., Turner Morrison and Co., and Scindia S. N. Co., should remain in this field as healthy rivalry is always in the interests of the travelling public."

Bombay Bankers' Clearing House

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 16-2-1940 were as under :—

Number of cheques—1,16,397

Amount of cheques—Rs. 23,85,30,592-2-8

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Feb 20

To-day's closing quotations :—			
Sind Cotton March	25	12	3
Punjab Our	20	11	6
Tone :—Steady.			
Wheat March	28	11	3
Wheat July	30	4	3
Tone :—Steady			
Gram July	30	11	0
Toria February	39	10	9
Toria March	41	4	9
Toria May	42	13	9
Cottonseed March	22	5	0
Cottonseed May	22	13	6

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 20

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 135 April 137 June 139

Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 149; April 153 June 158

Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 207 April 211 June 214

Yarn No. 40s. February 282 April 284 June 287

Light Showers In Kashmere

POONA, Feb 20

There have been a few light showers of rain or snow along the North-West Frontier and in Kashmir. A few falls of rain have also been reported from Assam and Darjeeling Hills. The principal amounts of rain are Darjeeling one and half inches, Dibrugarh half inch and Tezpur a quarter inch. Night temperatures were markedly above normal in Baluchistan.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-2-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.012 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.2 degrees 4.4 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 73.4 degrees 6.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 137 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 6990 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 8h. 2m. I.S.T. on the 20th February, 1940.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-2-1940

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.22 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.02 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SIROHI.—An office order has been issued to all Heads of Departments to reduce their budget by 10 per cent for the year ending 31st October 1940. Besides this general cut another 10 per cent cut in the salaries of officials getting over and above Rs. 50 is affected to meet the deficit in the State budget.

NEW DALAI LAMA

Five-Year-Old Child With Dominating Personality, Recognizes His Predecessor's Associates

A 'communique' issued by the Information Officer, Government of India, states:—

The morning of February 15, 1940, which was the fifth day of the Tibetan new year, being considered a very auspicious date, was appointed for the official reception of the British Mission at Lhasa by His Holiness the Dalai Lama according to a message received from Tibet.

On entering the reception hall, the visitors saw a sturdy solemn fresh complexioned child in monk dress and with shaved head seated cross-legged on a high throne with five abbots standing in attendance. The room was decorated with pots of sprouting barley and pink primula. His Holiness laid both hands on forehead of each of the members of the Mission and of monks and blessed two silk scarves which his chief ecclesiastical officer placed round the necks of Mr. Gould and Dr. Staunton. The Mission servants and other lay visitors were blessed by being touched on their foreheads with a silk tassel by one of the abbots.

DOMINATING PERSONALITY

The five year old Dalai Lama was wonderfully composed and completely dominated the assembly. His Holiness is universally acclaimed as the undoubted genuine re-incarnation of His Holiness the late Dalai Lama and is noted for his fixed and unwavering gaze and for recognition of the associates of His Holiness the late Dalai Lama, a fact which was fully realised by Rai Bahadur Norbhu Dhondup and Mr. B. J Gould, the head of the British Mission. The latter had accompanied the late Dalai Lama several stages on his return towards Lhasa from India in 1912 and the Rai Bahadur had subsequently met him on frequent occasions.

After these blessings tea and rice were served. The Rai Bahadur was the first to advance and taste the tea to prove that it was not poisoned. Thereupon His Holiness drank from the wooden bowl which was held to his lips by the abbot responsible for his food, after which the Mission was served. His Holiness then knotted two blue silk scarves, which an abbot place around the necks of the Rai Bahadur and Rai Sahib Sonam. After an interval His Holiness was lifted down from the throne by two abbots and left the hall holding their hands.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay : Feb. 20.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by Air Mail from their London Agents :—

Names	London Feb. 6
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd.	£ 0 8 9
Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30 - 6-30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
LAST 2 DAYS!
ROBERT TAYLOR & GREER GARSON

LEW AYRES
Remember?
FRIDAY!
CAN A MAN SOLVE TWO MURDERS WHEN SURROUNDED BY FIFTY BATHING BEAUTIES?
FRANCHOT TONE
ANN SOTHERN
IN METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
"FAST AND FURIOUS"
NEW ADVENTURES OF THOSE SLEUTHING SLOANES!

REGAL at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Universal's Presentation of Erich Maria Remarque's Greatest Novel

CAPITOL AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ALEXANDER KORDA
presents
FOUR FEATHERS
IN TECHNICOLOR

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Magh Sud 13, 1996
Muslim : Moharram 12, 1359
Parsi : Sherever 19, 1309
Hightide : 9-58 23-04
Lowtide 4-24 16-19
Sunrise : 7h. 4m.
Sunset : 6h. 42m.
Hussein Day at Kesar Baug, Dongri, 9 p.m.
THURSDAY, February 22
Haj Committee, 5-15 p.m. at Haj Committee's Office.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held today (Wednesday) at 11-30 a.m. in the Chamber's Rooms, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY
The annual general meeting of the Gujarat Research Society will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology. The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia will preside.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Prof. d'Andrade will meet his class in Psychology in Wilson College to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. Prof. G. C. Saldanha will not take his lectures in French at Dadar as he has concluded his lectures for this term.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
A public meeting for questions and answers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain at 6-15 p.m. All questions are welcome and all are cordially invited.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE
Under the auspices of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference, a public meeting will be held, at Girgaon-Chowpatty, today (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. to consider the problem of war allowance to the clerical population in the city and suburbs.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE
Dr. Clifford Manshardt will speak on "The Problem of Wages" at 6-30 p.m. today (Wednesday). Discussion will follow.

2nd WEEK!

NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Four Feathers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Remember." Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"All Quiet on the Western Front". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Frozen Limits". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Ek-he-Bhool." Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Mad". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"The Will." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-ki-Reet". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Taqdir-ki-Tope". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Manoos." Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Great Adventures of Wild-Bill-Hickok". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku". Daily time as usual.

'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE
The adjourned ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Wahedina Mansion, Parel Poibavdi, Bombay No. 12.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION
The Manager, the G. I. P. Railway has invited a deputation of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union to see him on Thursday, February 22, at 3-30 p.m. at his office.

PHYSICAL INSTRUCTORS IN SCHOOLS
Under the auspices of the School Board, Bombay Suburban District, Andheri, Principal C. N. Patwardhan, M.Ed. (Lond.), will deliver a lecture on "The Place of a Physical Instructor in Schools" to the teachers of the Physical Training Camp conducted by this Board to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Development Department Quarters, 9th Road, Chembur.

Adulteration Of Foodstufls

Twenty-two persons were convicted by the Municipal Courts, Bombay, for adulteration of milk during the week ended February 10, their punishment ranging from Rs. 16 or two weeks' imprisonment to Rs. 80 or three months imprisonment.

MR. D. A. JAYAVANT DEAD
Mr. Dattatriya Atmaram Jayavant, Assistant General Secretary of Indian Section of the Theosophical Society and the brother-in-law of the late Hon. Mr. Samarth passed away on Tuesday morning.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS
Lady Lumley presided at an Executive Committee Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat.
The Governor of Bombay was installed as Master of the Lodge St. George.

Mohurrum Celebrations At Mahableshwar

(From Our Correspondent)
MAHABLESHWAR, Feb 19
To-day the Mohurrum celebrations were held with great fervour and towards the afternoon, "tazyas" were taken out in mammoth processions through the main streets. Hundreds of people and visitors especially came up to view the "tazyas".

Hussein Day Programme

To commemorate Husein the World's Greatest Martyr, an Inter-Communal Meeting will be held at Kesar Baug, Dongri today (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (B.T.) when speeches and poems will be delivered by the following on the significance of "The Message of Husein to the World."
Recitation from the Holy Quran : Mr. Abubakar Memon.
Introduction and Messages : Haji Dawoodbhoy Haji Nassur.
Poem : Mr. Aga Maheshar Sirazi.
Speech : Major S. A. Paymaster, Consul for Rumania.
Speech : Mr. Jagannath Prashad Khatik, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Lucknow.
Poem : Mr. Asim Kanderi.
Speech : Pandit Lalita Prashad Shad, Meerut.
Speech : Swami Kaljuganandji.
Speech : Syed Mahomed Zaydi, Delhi.
Khwaja Syed Hasan Nizami Saheb of Delhi will preside.
Consulates of Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Hedjaz and Rumania will be represented.

HUSEIN DAY PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS BROADCAST
As organised by the Husein Day Committee, Musavvire Fitrat Hazrat Khwaja Syed Hasan Nizami Saheb of Delhi will relay his Presidential address from Bombay Broadcasting Station of All India Radio at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Wednesday).

KHWAJA HASAN NIZAMI OF DELHI TO VISIT BOMBAY
Khwaja Syed Hasan Nizami Saheb will arrive at Bombay Central to-day (Wednesday) by Delhi Express at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to preside over the meeting of Husein Day to be held at Kesar Baug.

The Hon. Mr. Madon, Adviser to the Government of Bombay, presided at the prize distribution ceremony of the Social Service League's industrial classes for women at Parel. Photo shows him with leading members of the League.

Happy India Insurance Company

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19.
It is announced that the certificate of registration granted to the Happy India Insurance Company, Ltd., Calcutta, by the Superintendent of Insurance under Section 3 of the Insurance Act, 1938, has been cancelled by him under sub-Section 4 of the aforesaid Section and that the cancellation will take effect from March 25 next.—United Press.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)
On Monday, Moharram passed off peacefully in Bandra. Ghodbunder Road was closed to vehicular traffic from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
From the very early hours of the afternoon every train from both the City and the Suburbs brought crowds of Muslims and by 3 p.m. the whole area along Ghodbunder Road near Hill Road junction and near the Mosque was crowded and looked like the sea of moving heads.
Taboots were carried in procession and were later immersed into the Mahim Creek There were three taboots, one from Bandra Bazaar Road, one from the Slaughter House Compound and the third one from Nawpada, a Muslim village on the other side of the Railway lines. The one from the Bandra Slaughter House was the biggest.
The crowd that attended following behind the Taboots was about 9,000. The Police who rendered their services were rather active and were responsible for peace there were about hundred constables present and nearly all the Police officers.
In Kurla too the Moharram festival passed very peacefully.

No Reduction In Public Holidays

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—
In September, 1939, the Government of Bombay appointed a representative Committee consisting of 16 non-officials and 3 officials to investigate the problem of the public holidays in this Province with a view to reduction in the number of public holidays.
The Committee has now submitted its report, which is practically unanimous, only one member having put up a minute of dissent. The Committee has recommended that no change should be made in the existing number of public holidays.
Government has accepted the Committee's recommendation that no reduction should be made in the number of holidays notified at present as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

Bhagini Samaj Anniversary

The anniversary of the Bhagini Samaj and Gokhale Jayanti was held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday evening.
In the absence of Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, who is unwell, Mr. Behram Karanjia presided.
Mr. Karanjia paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Gokhale. Mr. Gokhale, he said, was a great political leader and even Gandhiji considered Mr. Gokhale as his guru.
The greatest monument of Mr. Gokhale's services was the Servants of India Society, which had produced such great servants of the nation as Thakar Bapa, Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru and Mr. Srinivasa Sastry.
Commending the work of Samaj, Mr. Karanjia referred in particular to its work in liquidating illiteracy in Bombay. He appealed to the public to help the Samaj in all possible ways.
Mrs. Jaisree Raijee gave a resume of the various items of work done by the Samaj.
The speeches were sandwitched between items of Garba, Balgit and dances.

THEY'RE PLEASING MORE SMOKERS ALL THE TIME
Increasing sales show that more and more smokers are saying "Player's Please"—convincing proof that the great majority realise and appreciate the truth of the Player's maxim "IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"
ENGLAND'S MOST POPULAR CIGARETTE TODAY.

Player's Please
PL/13P

WAR WITHIN
within the heart of this noble woman was waged an emotional war the like of which was never before been experienced by any other woman—She was forced to choose between love for husband and duty towards the poor!
HOW TRIUMPHANT
She emerged out of this
GREAT CONFLICT

SEE IN SAGAR'S
KUMKUM
THE DANCER
GRAND DRAMA
Directed by
MODHU BOSE
Starring
SADHONA BOSE
with Dhiraj Bhattacharya
SHORTLY AT
IMPERIAL

Civil Aerodrome At Juhu

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—
The Collector, Bombay Suburban District, states that the Central Public Works Department is carrying out certain alterations to the perimeter drains and bunds in connection with the extension of the landing area at the Civil Aerodrome at Juhu.
To enable the authorities to carry out the work the North Bund will be closed for vehicular traffic from February 23.

Death Of Sir Azizuddin Ahmed

Death took place here by heart failure of Sir Azizuddin Ahmed aged 78. Sir Azizuddin retired a few months ago, as Chief Minister of Datia State which he served for seventeen years. Before joining Datia service, he was Revenue Member of the Council of Regency of Bharatpur State and Judicial Minister in Dholpur State.

ACADEMY OF ISLAM
A meeting will be held on Sunday 25th February at 5 p.m. at the Royal Consulate of Egypt in the presence of M. E. the Consul for Royal Egypt and Mm. Galex and other Moslem Consuls. 'Phone Atiya Begum 41350.

QUAKER OATS KEEPS MY FAMILY FIT
Delicious Quaker Oats Rich In Essential Health Elements
Quaker Oats is Nature's perfectly balanced whole grain food. It contains many precious elements required for the strong, sturdy development of body, bones, nerves and muscles. Its Thiamin soothes nerves, revitalizes, aids digestion. Proteins build muscle, iron makes rich blood, phosphorus strong bones. Food-energy creates stamina and new strength.
Yet for all its benefits Quaker Oats is truly delicious—and economical too. Give Quaker Oats to your family every day.
Builds Health and Strength
"I am thoroughly convinced that Quaker Oats has no equal as a health-building breakfast food. Since eating it, all my family have been exceptionally fit. Our kiddies romp and play more than ever before." P. K. Das, 11 Creek Row, Calcutta.

TWO KINDS—
the Standard Quaker Oats which cooks in 20 minutes and the new Quick Cooking Quaker Oats which cooks in 2½ minutes. Both equally delicious, both equally beneficial. Buy a tin today.

QUAKER OATS UNTOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS
QUAKER OATS PORRIDGE
In saucepan stir slowly one part Quaker Oats into two parts freshly boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or longer. If Quick Cooking Quaker Oats is used, boil two and a half minutes or longer. Serve hot adding sugar and almonds or milk to taste. If a thick porridge is desired, use less water to obtain consistency desired.
35C

Telephone No. 22631
Post Box 223.
Telegrams: "Chronicle."
Registered No. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1940.

MILLOWNERS' DUTY

The Ahmedabad workers' ballot on the proposal of a general strike having revealed unanimity of opinion in favour of the proposal, the Labour Association has formally declared a general strike from the 26th instant till "a just settlement or arbitration is secured." Though it is obvious that the strike will mean severe hardship to thousands of workers, it is impossible to question the reasonableness of the workers' decision. Prices having gone up undeniably by at least 20 per cent the workers' demand for a proportionate rise in wages or its equivalent was perfectly legitimate. The principle of the demand was accepted by the millowners who agreed to offer cheap grain shops and also a cash allowance in respect of other commodities needed by the wokers. The question then reduced itself to the precise amount of the allowance. The workers demanded an 11 per cent rise in wages on this score, while the special conciliator appointed by Government recommended, as a compromise, a 5.3 per cent rise and worked it out at Rs. 1-13-7 per month per worker. The workers accepted the decision as a compromise, without perjudice to their original demand. But, unfortunately, the millowners refused to accept even the compromise proposal and are, therefore, wholly responsible for the crisis that is impending.

Neither Reasonble Nor Helpful

The Millowners' Association has since issued a statement roundly declaring that "they accept no responsibility to shoulder the burden of the rise in the cost of living of the workers due to circumstances beyond the control of the industry". Such an intransigent attitude is neither reasonable nor helpful to the millowners. They cannot deny that the high prices have hit the workers hard and that their demand for relief is fair. Fairness demands that the millowners should give the necessary relief to their own employees when they derive profit as a result of the war. At a time when the employers make higher profit from the very prices which adversely affect the workers, it is callousness on the part of the former to disclaim any responsibility to give relief to the latter. It may be conceded that the industry can give relief only to the extent it can bear the burden of the relief. But the millowners seem unwilling to go as far in meeting the demand of the workers as the condition of the industry will permit.

Out Of Court

Apart from the intrinsic merits of the rival claims, there is an important principle involved in this case. In all such disputes each party thinks that justice and fairness are entirely on its own side. But as neither party likes prolonged conflict, both should either devise their own compromise or should accept one suggested by a competent disinterested tribunal. Otherwise there can be no industrial peace. This point is well recognised by employers who have consistently urged Government to make legislation to ensure industrial peace But in the present case, while the workers accepted the decision of the special conciliation officer appointed by Government, the millowners have refused to do so. Even now the workers are ready to refer the dispute to the Industrial Court or to any Arbitrators acceptable to both sides But this is not agreed to by the millowners. They have thus put themselves entirely out of court and have taken up a recalcitrant attitude which bodes nobody any good. Perhaps they think that without any large reserve fund and much staying power the workers can be soon starved into submission. That belief would be a sad mistake Many workers have already made arrangements to go to their native villages and public sympathy is unreservedly on their side They will neither starve nor surrender to any arbitrary and recalcitrant attitude. They are still willing to accept the well-established course of arbitration. The millowners ought to save the situation by doing likewise.

Roosevelt, Pope And Peace

Although the Welles-Taylor mission has envisaged, in the cryptic and cautious statement that it has issued for the enlightenment of an anxious world, the possibility of a Papal conference it should appear as remote as ever in the existing circumstances and in the background of the general European situation. President Roosevelt has no doubt expressed his adherence to the ideals of democracy and peace, even 'peace with justice' so widely sloganized in recent months by the Vatican as well as by what have been known as the Berlin-Rome axis Powers. The recent orientation of the American President's attitude towards the European affairs and its reaction within the framework of the constitution of the United States have inevitably lent themselves to different interpretation in the European capitals. But the only interpretation that can be offered as unconnected with either wishful thinking or ideological propaganda is that the States cannot possibly align themselves with any group that may be interested in preserving the 'status quo' in European and world affairs. The President himself cannot influence the American policy with the exercise of any 'Fuehrerprinisip'. He can act only as the voice and will of the American democracy. The fact that Moscow and Berlin have simultaneously raised an alarm about American intervention is significant. As the American President has particularly stressed, the States cannot contemplate an isolation that would be unconcerned with whether Europe and the world had a peaceful existence or were plunged into chaos and anarchy. The American connotation of "peace with justice" is fundamentally different from that understood in the quarters interested in the 'status quo' in Europe to-day. Although President Roosevelt has indicated his support in the sentiments expressed in behalf of peace and civilization by the Pope and although the spirit of Western civilisation is loosely mentioned as 'Christian', it would be absurd to associate the United States of America with any doctrinal denominationalism. America presents, despite the contradictions that are inevitable under conditions of modern industrialism and capitalism, the youngest and most vital democracy in the world. The values of this as well as European democracy are not variable, nor are they influenced by any sectarian ideology. Human freedom, the right of each people to live peacefully and to dispose of themselves with complete freedom, the grandeur and progress of Reason and Right--these are not new either in Europe or elsewhere. Even European civilisation is not based on any sectarian dogma: it is rather based on the collective will of which the Rights of Man can be said to be an expression.' Peace, in other words, cannot be established unless international aggression and fascism and its allied forces, racialism and imperialism, are completely eliminated.

What Is Happening In Germany?

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

It has been a curious coincidence that the newspapers controlled by Press Lords Kemsley ("Daily Sketch"), Southwood ("Daily Herald"), Rothermere ("Daily Mail") and Beaverbrook ("Daily Express") turned on "exclusive" records purporting to be accounts by well-informed neutrals of recent journeys in Germany. The stories, which these newspapers have published from the pens of the so-called neutrals give a picture of German people suffering pretty grim conditions, which they undoubtedly are. But it is difficult to understand why there has been such a sudden release of such propaganda stuff in sheets covering a total circulation of probably 4 1/2 millions?

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Your readers are by now familiar with the frequent reports that appear in the London Press about the wholesale split in the Nazi party. They are familiar with the transfer of funds by the Nazi leaders abroad, they also know that General Goering was buying butter in London, that Goering, Ribbentrop, Himmler and Goebbels are at daggers drawn with one another. However, your readers do not know what we have learnt from these newspapers during the last two weeks.

Hitler is thinking over several plans for an offensive. He is believed to be in favour of turning against ally Stalin provided the Western Powers agree to his conquests. The military chiefs are receiving support from big industrialists for a plan believed to be sponsored secretly by Goering. In Berlin they are saying that a Government headed by Cardinal Faulhaber and Pastor Niemoller would put an end to the war. For this news we have to turn to the "Daily Express" which has "scooped" it from the pen of Otto Strasser. Strasser also says that the German Generals have a powerful ally in the group of industrialists. If the high ranking officers realised that from a military standpoint the war is hopeless, the industrialists on their side are clearly convinced that Hitler and Stalin risk complete collapse one of these days. Within the Nazi Party itself the Generals have chosen Goering as an ally. They play upon his hatred for von Ribbentrop and Himmler. If the occasion should arise, Goering could himself obtain the support of important Nazi elements. Before connecting himself with this plan, however, Goering is waiting for the Generals to obtain a preliminary success. The Generals hope to obtain this success with the assistance of certain elements abroad who would support their peace proposals if they were put out in the following manner: The removal of Hitler and the setting up of a military dictatorship; war against Bolshevik Russia; the return of the Hohenzollerns to Germany and the Romanoffs to Russia, which, according to them, would restore order in Europe. In return for such an effort, the Germans would demand that German retain all its conquests, namely, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, the Polish Corridor, and Upper Silesia. The Germans would promise "real autonomy" to the protectorates of Bohemia and Moravia, and to Slovakia "real independence." The Generals have no candidate to put up as President of the Reich, but they have a candidate for the throne, who is no other than Prince Louis Ferdinand, second son of the ex-Crown Prince, who is now in Great Britain. The General's plan, therefore, is of one day achieving a Russo-German Monarchist bloc, which will be infinitely stronger than the Hitler-Stalinite alliance. Strasser hopes that the Western Powers will not fall into this trap.

★

According to "The Daily Sketch" "inside information" of Germany Ribbentrop is almost a back number. He is thoroughly discredited by all classes of the German people. Even Hitler has little further use for him. His declaration, three weeks before the war, that England would never go to war over Poland was the first thing that forfeited Hitler's confidence. Ribbentrop flew to Berchtesgaden recently. He wished to consult Hitler on an urgent matter. He was kept waiting for an hour watching the Fuehrer play with his squirrels. Then Hitler dismissed Ribbentrop, impatiently saying he had no time for any discussion. The "Sketch" informant tells us that the Germans are heartily sick of the propaganda that is poured out to them daily in their newspapers and on the air. But the dirtiests stream, he adds, must leave its deposit, and Goebbel's spouting has made Churchill the most unpopular man in Germany to-day. If the pipes freeze up in a good Nazi home—it's Churchill. If the 'ersatz' butter turns sour—it's Churchill. If the good Nazi is caught listening-in to a foreign broadcast—he was listening to Churchill. A similar stream of hate directed against Mr. Chamberlain has failed to produce the same effect. The simple Germans cannot believe that the Man with the Umbrella and a Kind Smile can be really ill-disposed to the dear Fuehrer, with whom he once shook hands so heartily. Of course, the incredible optimism of the Nazis is beyond comment. Unfortunately they believe their cause is just. Only the downfall of Hitler, so long cloistered in the heights of Berchtesgaden, will convince them that they have been following a false god. And the people are beginning even now to lose faith in the Fuehrer whose voice has been silent for so long. He cast his spell on the nation with a glib tongue and an easy philosophy. He held his followers with verbal fireworks and slick promises of great glory in the world. When his voice

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

Unrest In India

By D. F. KARAKA

For no reason at all, many of us in India seem to have come on the verge of a mental and nervous breakdown which has, as it were, been forced on us by circumstances beyond our control. It has been said that the war in Europe is a war of nerves. In view of the frugal action that has followed the declaration of this war, perhaps this war wil be fought with nerves rather with ammunition.

Let us analyse the situation piece by piece. In view of the British attitude to India and in the absence of a satisfactory reply to the Congress demand for a declaration of future policy, co-operation between the two countries has become impossible. The Congress Ministries have resigned, the Opposition in the Central Legislatures has ceased to function. Britain has made a few feeble efforts to camouflage this breach with the Congress in India and in its desire to present to the world a picture of a united Empire, it has tried to buy our support as cheap as possible. The results have not been so successful. The Linlithgow-Gandhi talks have failed twice. Gandhiji could not be expected to do otherwise, and recent developments in the Government of India's policy show that he is not wrong in his appraisal of Britain's intentions.

* * * *

When Britain failed to get what it wanted with the benediction of Congress and India, it proceeded to take without it. The forthcoming budget is to all interests and purposes a British War Budget and co-operation in its most vital form, viz., financial, has been more or less commandeered. The Excess Profits Tax is an illustration of this compulsion of financial co-operation. At one stroke of the pen to levy a fifty per-cent tax on excess profits is to strike a blow on Indian industry, which will be crippled by the war instead of flourishing because of it. All reports from Delhi seem to suggest that the Finance Member wants to maintain the stand he has taken, regardless of what happens to Indian industry and those who have shaped their plans on the assumption that industry was to prosper. The Stock Exchange, which is the barometer of the feeling of the people, has recorded a sharp drop, which shows that the optimism of the people has been completely crushed by the Government's decision to levy this heavy taxation on India and make it foot part of the bill for the war in Europe.

* * * *

This state of affairs cannot go on much longer. Either the Finance Member will have to modify his demands or he will forego the support even of the moderates. Industrialists, now in conference with official quarters, have begun to realise that the Finance Member speaks a different language under instructions from Whitehall, once Whitehall has failed to convince India with platitudes.

Akin to this nervousness caused by shocks in the budget, is the growing unrest among Labour, who want some compensation for the rise in prices in the shape of a war-allowance. The demand of Labour has been generally conceded to be a fair demand, and there seems little possibility of the millowners refusing to grant it, but it seems as if the industry will be run in India mainly for Britain's Imperial advantage, instead of it being run in the interests of capital and labour, or producer and consumer.

* * * *

Politically, too, there promises to be grave unrest in India. The new President of the Congress, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in a statement to the press, has indicated that after Ramghai something will have to be done to make Britain realise that it cannot permit the present state of suspense to continue. When Britain violates India's inherent rights, crushes the hope of the people, hampers her industrial development and levies exorbitant taxation on the country, then something will have to be done to register the Indian protest.

I feel that if such a protest is registered, it will be beyond one's power to control the consequences. Already the moderating influence of Gandhiji alone has been responsible for the quiet that prevails in India to-day. Even the industrialists would have little sympathy for Government when they have met with such shabby treatment at Government's hands.

Britain must realise the full implication of all that it is doing now. The suspense in India is making this country more and more restless and one day this pent up energy will burst forth or break down. The responsibility of this must fall on Britain, for it has been fully warned.

Frankly Speaking

Russo-Japanese Pact

The situation in the Far East is heading for a radical change. According to a Tokio message, a Japanese Foreign Office spokesman declared that the Japanese attitude towards the United States was steadily stiffening and added that the reasons for this were America's failure to renew the American-Japanese Trade pact and American threats of an embargo on exports to Japan. The American attitude has been caused, to some extent, by the force of the public opinion which is manifestly pro-Chinese but mainly because of the economic domination by Japan of the Chinese market and the consequent loss suffered by American commerce. The Japanese lately tried to bribe the U.S.A. with small commercial concessions but evidently these are not enough to satisfy the American Government. The Japanese, meanwhile, are seeking markets elsewhere and it is significant that the same spokesman referred to negotiations for a trade pact with the Soviet Union which, according to him, "are proceeding very smoothly." Many matters—particularly the dispute over the Manchukuo border—will have to be smoothed before such a pact is signed. And it is to be hoped that in any agreement that is arrived at, the interests of the Chinese republic are not sacrificed by the rulers of Russia.

Limbdi Day Protest

The observance of "Limbdi Day" on Monday has once again focussed public attention on the happenings in that unfortunate State. For months now a virtual reign of terror has been existing there. Nearly 6,000 people, that is, one-seventh of the entire population of the State, have left their hearths and homes; many houses have been confiscated; hundreds of acres of land have been forfeited. All this reveals a shocking state of affairs, indeed, for which not only the State authorities but the Paramount Power is also responsible. The Praja Mandal, which has borne the brunt of the fight heroically all those days, was started not with any revolutionary aims but solely to vindicate and safeguard the elementary civil rights of the State subjects. We endorse the appeal made by Mr. K. M. Munshi to the Thakore Saheb to order an immediate independent inquiry into the numerous serious allegations made against his officers and to turn a new leaf in the administrative methods. Failing that, it is the bounden duty of the Central Government to intervene and do justice to the harassed people of Limbdi.

Uncertified Khadi

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has found it necessary to add his own warning to those repeatedly given by Gandhiji against the use of uncertified khadi. Such use, he rightly points out, robs the spinners of those wages which are scheduled for them by the All-India Spinners' Association. In this connection it is necessary to expose the still common practice of some unscrupulous dealers to deceive the public with a board put up before their shops stating "A.-I.S.A. Khadi Sold Here". The board leads unwary people to believe that all the Khadi sold in the shop is certified. But often the fact is that only a nominal part of the stock is certified and the rest is either uncertified or even spurious imitation of pure Khadi. The public should promptly bring such dishonest dealers to the notice of the A.-I.S.A.

Indian Manufacturers

The Association for the development of Swadeshi Industries, Chandni Chowk, Delhi, has published a "Directory of Indian Manufacturers" in a comprehensive form dealing with major and minor industries, giving the names of factories and merchants, with their addresses arranged in alphabetical order. India is awakening to the necessities of our national demand, and appreciable industrialisation is taking place in the country and new industries are coming into existence. The present publication is the second edition and, if fully revised and brought up-to-date, will meet the normal requirements of our manufacturers. Lack of co-ordination between manufacturers in some cases has proved a great difficulty but now periodical exhibitions of manufacturers are being held which bring manufacturers and consumers together, but the country being vast some manufacturers have to struggle to exist. The present publication will help many of them to know about the existence of the same industries in other parts of the country. Thus the Directory will perform a useful task in bringing together manufacturers of allied industries. The price of Rs. 3/15 for 500 pages is reasonable and we hope effective co-operation with publishers will ultimately enable them to bring out a third edition with fuller information and a complete record.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A well-bred person is one who does not boast about it.

When the office-holder loses his grip he does less handshaking.

If you would keep your friends don't put them to a severe test.

It takes an accomplished liar to hand a woman satisfactory compliments.

A man may be able to laugh at a joke on himself, but he is never able to mean it.

When one girl meets another she invariably repeats the conversation she had with the last young man she met.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

British sailors rescued from the "Altmark", interviewed in London stated that the Lascars from the steamer "Huntsman" included several Indian cooks who helped to prepare food for the Indian prisoners, whose diet consisted mostly of rice and fish.

One of the rescued sailors opined that the Indians seemed to have more freedom than the Europeans. They seemed to get more fresh air and were always on the deck when this particular sailor went on deck for his exercise.—Reuter.

* * * *

Miracles will never cease to happen. Even Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi has opposed the Government over the Excess Profits Tax!

* * * *

The Sind ministerial tangle entirely beats us. The who, why and what of the moves and countermoves are not easy to follow.

But one thing is definite: The Muslim League and the Hindu Independent Party are trying to form a Coalition Ministry. And that is both amusing and significant.

* * *

Mr. F. E. James dislikes one part of the Independence Pledge. The other part he dislikes all the more.

* * * *

The German wireless announces that Germany is no longer bound by the London Submarine Convention.

Even such a belated confession is welcome.

* * * *

Messrs. Hossain Imam and P. N. Sapru, Members of the Council of State, have tabled a joint adjournment motion to discuss the unsatisfactory nature of replies to questions relating to Indian audit, accounts and combined services examination, asked in the Council of State on Friday last.

What surprises us is that there can be replies 'unsatisfactory' enough to provoke members of the Council of State.

* * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta says that the non-Congress nationalist parties in the country should not sit idle.

To begin with, they ought to try to be born!

* * * *

LEST WE FORGET

POONA, Feb. 18.

The annual meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party was held here this afternoon. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar were re-elected President and Working President, respectively.—A.P.

* * * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) "Altmark" is a species of deep sea shark that is often found in Norwegian waters.

(2) Since the publication of Gandhiji's article in last week's "Harijan," Bori Bunder is entirely befogged.

* * * *

In a raid on a Dublin hotel, thirteen men were arrested.

They ought to have known that the number was unlucky.

* * * *

A professional bird-catcher was able to kill a lion with 'bird-lime.'

No. This lion had no wings!

* * * *

The man had enjoyed a hearty repast. Then he said to the cashier, 'I'm sorry, but I have no money to pay my bill.'

'Oh, that's all right,' said the cashier. 'We'll write your name on the wall and you can pay the next time you come in.'

'Don't do that,' said the man. 'Everybody who comes into the restaurant will see it."

'Oh, no, they won't,' said the cashier. 'We'll hang your coat over it.'

* * * *

The meeting of the women's club was in full swing.

"Mrs. Smith doesn't look very happy this evening", remarked Mrs. Jones.

"No", replied Mrs. Brown, "she sent a pair of socks she had knitted to the depot, and they sent back a note saying "many thanks, but no more sandbags are required at the moment'!"

Norway's Injured Innocence!

"Did Not Know Of British Prisoners On 'Altmark'"

HOPE OF GETTING "FULL SATISFACTION" FOR "VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY"

OSLO, Feb. 19.

M. Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, speaking in the Storting said that the British warships committed a gross violation of Norway's neutrality by intercepting the "Altmark".

He said the "Altmark" was a state service ship which had served the German Navy. Accordingly she must be considered a warship in conformity with international law.

The "Altmark" entered the Norwegian territorial waters off Trondheim Fjord on February 14 when she was stopped by the Norwegian torpedo boat whose commander asked that he should be allowed to examine the ship. The Captain of the "Altmark" immediately agreed to this request. Warships were not obliged to submit to inspection and the only right which a representative of the Norwegian Navy had, was that of making sure that the ship was what the Captain alleged her to be. Of this the Norwegian officer was able to assure himself by reading the "Altmark's" papers.

Captain Apologises

M. Koht said that the Norwegian officer was also informed that the "Altmark" carried anti-aircraft guns, but the officer commanding the naval station at Bergen was not satisfied that sufficient information had been given about the "Altmark". Consequently when the "Altmark" was about 100 sea-miles north of Bergen on February 15, she was met by another Norwegian warship which claimed the right to make further examination. This request the "Altmark's" Captain —with full legal right—refused and accordingly the claim was waived.

When it turned out that the "Altmark" was using her wireless she was informed that she was not entitled to do so and the Captain apologised.

M. Koht stated that the Norwegian Government did not know that there were British prisoners aboard the "Altmark".

Referring to the German protest declaring that Norway had failed to assist the "Altmark" as effectively as possible, M. Koht said that the Norwegian warships were faced by an overwhelming superiority of forces and resistance would have been useless and senseless.

HOPE OF GETTING "FULL SATISFACTION."

M. Koht stated that the Norwegian Prime Minister had told the British Minister at Oslo of the strong consternation and indignation felt by Norway at the gross violation of Norwegian territorial waters which could not be excused by allegations that Norway had not behaved correctly. The Norwegian Government did not believe it possible that the British navy would behave in such a way towards a friendly neutral country and they could not doubt the British Government would give full satisfaction immediately.

Neutrality Violated

The British Minister had said that the "Altmark" used wireless in the Norwegian waters and consequently ought to have been arrested but this was impossible particularly as the "Altmark's" Captain had immediately complied with the Norwegian order to cease using the wireless.

The British Minister had said that the Norwegians might have stopped the "Altmark" because there were British prisoners aboard and the Norwegians had replied that the vessel in any case had the right to pass through the Norwegian territorial waters.

M. Koht stated that the "Altmark" did not call at Bergen or any Norwegian port. He added Lord Halifax had agreed that technically neutrality had been violated but he argued this meant little or nothing against the fact that Germans kept three or four hundred prisoners under conditions worse than those under which a dog was kept.

M. Koht concluded the speech by stating that Norway might appeal to the League of Nations or to any international court but in either case they felt sure that the violation of neutrality to which they had now been exposed would be judged by the public opinion in all countries.

Conservative leader M. Hambro said that the whole nation supported the Government. He hoped M. Koht's "calm and impartial statement" would be met with understanding by the great country. No arbitrary military acts ought to endanger the old friendship of two democratic peoples

The Storting unanimously approved the statements about the "Altmark" affair made by M. Koht and M Hambro, President of the Storting.

Funeral Ceremony

Six German seamen from the "Altmark" who were killed in the fight at Joessing Fjord, were buried today at Sogndal which is a small neighbouring village.

The German minister and other German officials with a part of the "Altmark's" crew stood attention while the coffins were brought ashore.

A detachment from the Norwegian warship paraded ashore and over 70 motor cars followed the coffins to Sogndal.

The Vicar of a German church at Oslo officiated at the funeral and short speeches were made by the German minister, the Captain of the "Altmark" and the Captain of the Norwegian Navy. The latter placed a wreath with Norwegian colours on the grave. Wreaths were also placed on behalf of Hitler and the German Navy.

8 Killed

The German wireless has announced that the number of Germans killed as the result of the "Altmark" affair has risen to eight and it is feared that some five badly wounded sailors would not survive.

Capt. Balfour Returns After 10-day Tour

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Captain Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, landed in England yesterday at the conclusion of his ten-day tour of the air force units in the near east and middle east, which involved flying of a total distance of about 7,000 miles, covering Egypt, Iraq, Transjordania and Palestine.

During the tour, says an authoritative statement, pilots and pupils under instruction from Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Rhodesia as well as from Great Britain were met and were scattered throughout the commands.

High morale, good spirits, cheerfulness under all conditions and keenness on technical efficiency were observed without exception at all the places he visited.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Studying Panama Canal Zone

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

President Roosevelt at the first Press Conference since he left the United States said that he was in the Pacific, conducting a study of the Panama Canal Zone and Central American Defence. This study had a special relation to distant rather than nearby canal protection.—Reuter.

Wife Of Roosevelt Junior Files Counter-Complaint

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20.

Mrs. Betsey Roosevelt has filed a cross-complaint against her husband, Mr. James Roosevelt, asking for a divorce on grounds of cruelty and desertion and the court's approval for the previously arranged property settlement. —Reuter.

Failure Of German Raid On Western Front

PARIS Feb. 20.

A communique states that east of the Neid, a German raid failed. There was slight activity on the remainder of the front.—Reuter.

CANADA'S DEFENCE STRENGTH REACHES OVER 50,000

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.

Canada's combined military, naval and airforce strength has reached over 90,000 according to an announcement by the National Defence Department.—Reuter.

Helsinki radio announced that Finland is to mobilise all youths between the ages of nine and eighteen for agricultural work. They will work on farms which owing to the calling up of older men are now left in the hands of women or old people.—Reuter.

JAIL AUTHORITIES CLIMB DOWN

Settlement Of Kolhapur Hunger-Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, February 20.

Political prisoners in Kolhapur Central Jail have, I am reliably informed, given up hunger-strike to-day, as the jail authorities granted their principal demands of daily newspapers and permission to see the jail manual whenever necessary. Other convicts numbering 80 are continuing their past, as their grievances remain unredressed. Three of them are in serious condition in hospital.

STRENGTHENING FORTIFICATIONS IN ADRIANOPLE

BERLIN, Feb. 20.

A German News Agency message from Sofia declares that about fifty British artillery and engineer officers arrived at Adrianople last week to assist in the extending of the fortifications at Adrianople and Kirk Kilissa. The message adds that missions of British officers are also staying in the Straits region with the same task.—Reuter.

STATE OF EMERGENCY IN TURKEY

Measures To Protect Nation

ISTANBUL, Feb. 20.

A message from Ankara announces that the Cabinet has decided to apply the Emergency Defence Law "for the protection of the nation."

The law which came into force at the end of January was not to be applied until the Government had proclaimed the existence of "exceptional circumstances." It empowers the Cabinet to take special measures "for the protection of national economy and its adaptation to requirements of national defence."

The Supreme War Council is meeting to-day.—Reuter.

LIFE IN NAZI PRISON

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 20.

Life under the Gestapo in German prisons was described by eight English women who, with two children, are now in a Rotterdam boarding house after four months' captivity in Germany They arrived at the Dutch frontier last night.

When the war began they lived in Cracow. In October they were summoned to the Gestapo headquarters taking the barest necessities with them. They were confined in one of the worst prisons in town and given diet of coffee, black bread and soup and made to sleep on straw. Later they went to Nuremberg where the Concentration Camp authorities refused to receive them and they were lodged in a prison which, one of the women described, was evidently intended for the worst type of criminals. They were obliged to sleep in clothes

One day later they were taken to Beuthen and on February 5 they were told that they were to return to England. After being escorted to the Police Headquarters in Berlin they were sent to Oldenzaal on the Dutch frontier. —Reuter.

NEW CABINET FOR IRAQ

BAGHDAD, February 20.

The Prime Minister, General Nuri Said, has resigned.

The formation of a new Cabinet headed by the ex-Premier Rashid Ali Gallani is expected to-night.—Reuter.

New Law To Combat Scandal

BUCHAREST, Feb. 20

The Rumanian Government is combating individuals who are attempting to sabotage its and the sacred union of all Rumanians, declared the Prime Minister M. Tatarescu in a statement explaining the issue of a new law controlling the circulation or printing of unauthorised publications.

M. Tatarescu asserted that Rumania's foreign policy had recently been subject to a hidden campaign aimed at creating difficulties for the Government. Although Rumania's foreign policy had as its fixed aim defence the campaign misrepresented it in a false light.

The new decree will forbid the publication or circulation of unauthorised printing matter and printers are forbidden to print a publication without the approval of the censor.—Reuter.

On Western Front

THAW CAUSES GENERAL CALM

Sporadic Exchanges Of Fire On Rhine Sector: Raids Repulsed

PARIS, February 20.

A great thaw has now set in at the Front reducing everything to mud and water. Hence operations are few and the Sectors generally calm with the exception of the Rhine Sector where there are sporadic exchanges of fire between casemates.

Two German raids in other Sectors, which were made without trench-mortar or artillery preparation, were repulsed with ease.

MORE ABOUT THE AMBUSH

Further details of the ambush, mentioned yesterday, show that it occurred when two lorries, packed with troops to relieve others in the Front Line, drove by mistake right across "no-man's land" into the German Line. The German outposts commanding the road raked the lorries with machinegun fire and threw hand-grenades at them.

A. P.

MAULANA AZAD AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President-Elect of the Fifty-third Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Ramgarh in Bihar arrived here this morning by the Bhatinda Express from Lahore.

Maulana Saheb was met at the railway station by Mr. Asaf Ali, Lala Desh Bandhu Gupta and other Congress workers. Maulana drove to the residence of Mr. Asaf Ali where he is staying.

In the course of the day Maulana Saheb will go through a busy programme, meeting Congress workers and Muslim nationalists. A dinner party has been arranged in honour of Maulana Azad by various public men of Delhi in the evening.

According to present plans Maulana Azad is expected to leave for Calcutta to-morrow morning by the Calcutta Mail.—A. P.

PUNISHMENT OF STUDENTS UPHELD

PATNA, February 20.

At a meeting of the Patna University Syndicate held to-day the Syndics endorsed the action of the Vice-Chancellor in having punished seven students of the G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpore, for having forcibly broken open a locked room and hoisting the National Flag, in violation of and in spite of the protest of the Principal, in the presence of the latter and some members of his teaching staff.

Telegraphic enquiries are still going on regarding Cuttack College affairs which, if enquiries are completed, will be taken up by the Syndicate to-morrow.—United Press.

STUDENTS DEFY PRINCIPAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20.

As a protest against the recent arrests of students a large number of students of the Scottish Church College, under the leadership of the members of the Executive Committee of the Students' Union, held a meeting in the afternoon in the College Hall in defiance of the orders of the Principal and the Governing Body of the College not to hold such a meeting in the College premises.

As a result of this incident the College was closed until further notice.—United Press.

"S. P. C. A. IS SUPERFLUOUS"

Khatarawallas' Memorial To Governor Of Bombay

The owners, conductors and attendants of wheeled vehicles drawn by bullocks or oxen in the City of Bombay, have submitted a memorial to H. E. the Governor of Bombay envisaging their grievances:

In the year 1926, when the number of our wheeled vehicles was 14000 in the City of Bombay, the number of these Agents was only about 25 in the City of Bombay. But at the present day, when we are only 1100 in number, the authorised Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is over 50, in the same City. To justify the position and existence of these Agents we are told, that they receive official instructions from their employers to bring the same number of prosecutions against us in the Presidency Courts every year

We have vested interest in our bulls or oxen and we are interested in the longevity of their life. We, therefore, naturally think that the existence of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is superfluous and the enactment of 1890 for the protection of animals, whatever consideration of public policy may be, to be a bolt on the Society at large. We, submit that the hour is come, when in equity, justice and good conscience, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act of 1890, requires to be repealed in its application to the City of Bombay.

In the year 1914 the wheel tax required to pay was only Rs. 15 per year. Since then a policy was inaugurated by the Municipality of Bombay which has hit us hard and we are called upon to pay wheel tax to the extent of Rs. 37/- per year at present.

"We humbly draw Your Excellency's attention to the lengthy procedure prescribed for the trial of offences failing under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1890 and the Public Conveyance Act of 1920."

"We bring to your notice the severe punishments inflicted upon us by the Honorary Presidency Magistrates in the City of Bombay. Both the Public Conveyance Act 1920 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act of 1890 are Draconian in their severity as regards punishments."

FAMINE RELIEF WORK IN HISSAR

Congress Committee's Record

The Secretary, Congress Famine Relief Committee, Hissar, writes:

The Congress Famine Committee, Hissar, has received during the last three months Rs. 10,197-13-6 cash, 235 maunds 6 seers of grain, 10.904 yards of new cloth worth Rs. 950. 1.614 old clothes, Rs. 3.350 promised sums and Rs 3,267-13-3 was the balance of last year making the total Rs. 16,815-10-9.

The Congress Famine Committee distributed "Lihafs" and clothes like shirts, waistcoats and dhotis. Grain was distributed to 439 families and relief to 278 maternity cases by supplying Ghee, Sugar, Gur and grain and to 100 stud bulls fodder has also been supplied.

At Fatehabad and Darba camps shops were started to sell good grain and flour at cheap rates. Three more such shops will be started at various camps very shortly. As far as possible hand ground flour will be sold at these shops. At eight spinning centres work has been supplied to 2116 females and 263 weavers and Rs. 8,234-6-3 in money distributed. To facilitate the working, the famine stricken area has been distributed in 10 centres and workers have been appointed.

No Details Of War Expenditure

British Treasury's Decision To Take Votes On Token Sums

LONDON, Feb. 20.

The treasury has decided that for 1940 and for the duration of the war provision for armed forces, the Ministry of Supply and certain other services connected with the war shall be made by a token sum of £100 for each vote.

The treasury in its minute states that it is neither practicable nor desirable to present to parliament detailed estimates purporting to cover the whole cost for the Navy, Army and Air Services, the Ministry of Supply and certain other services.

Expenditure on these services must clearly depend on the course and progress of the war and it would not be desirable in public interest to disclose through the estimates, the nature and extent of the war effort as envisaged at the time the estimates were published.

There appears, therefore, to be no satisfactory alternative to dispensing for the duration of the war with estimates for these Services in the normal form and make provision for the whole of this expenditure under votes of credit and a token vote is issued to-day for Navy Estimates for 1940. The strength of the Navy is not given and each particular item of expenditure is represented by £100, the total being £1,800

The Navy Supplementary Estimate provides for such additional numbers of officers, seamen, boys and Royal Marines for the Navy and the Royal Marine Police as His Majesty may deem necessary. The maximum numbers at present authorised are 145,000 officers, seamen, boys and Royal Marines, and 976 Royal Marine Police.—Reuter.

Another Red Division Cut Off From Base

Soviet Sustains Heavy Losses In North-East Of Lake Ladoga

PARIS, Feb. 20.

Another Russian division north-east of Lake Ladoga has been cut off from its base and is now being supplied by Russian planes according to a message from Helsinki.

It is added that several Russian divisions in this sector have also sustained considerable losses and a high Russian officer has been captured with some members of his staff.

Special interest is attached by the Finns to the capture of the standard of the eighteenth division which portrays the town of Jaroslaval on the Volga, transfixed with the Russian bayonet, which covers the map of the Baltic countries and Scandinavia with the bayonet point touching Norway. The standard bears the hammer and sickle as well as half the globe.

The Havas Agency Helsinki correspondent reports that Field Marshal Mannerheim is raining terrific hammerblows on the Red Army forces on the Lake Ladoga front. He states that yet another Russian division in the north-east of Lake Ladoga has been cut off from its base.—Reuter.

OVER 30,000 RUSSIANS TO BE REPATRIATED

LONDON, Feb. 20.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 White Russians and Ukrainians are to be repatriated to Soviet Russia from German occupied Polish provinces, according to the German wireless. 60,000 Poles who escaped to Russian occupied Poland will be sent back to German controlled Polish territory.—Reuter.

RED ARMY OCCUPIES SEVERAL POSITIONS

MOSCOW, Feb 20.

A communique states that Soviet troops continued clearing the Bjorke fortified area of the enemy and have occupied Rionsaari Island and also the stations of Lahteenmaki and Humoljoki on the maritime railway.

Fourteen enemy planes were brought down in air combats.—Reuter

REFORMS FOR WEST INDIES, BUT NO TRANSFER OF POWER

Statement Of Colonial Office Policy On Royal Commission Proposals

LONDON, February 20.

The allocation of a maximum of five million sterling annually for ten years for the assistance of Colonial Governments is one of the main points of a statement of policy on Colonial development and welfare just issued.

The starting point for a new vigorous colonial drive is the publication of the main recommendations of the West Indies Royal Commission, which, the Commission state, "may commend themselves to His Majesty's Government even in the dark days now befallen the world".

The recommendations include an annual grant of a million sterling for twenty years administered by a special organisation for the general improvement of education and health services, slum clearance, creation of Labour Departments, provision of social welfare facilities and land settlement in West Indies.

The West Indies Royal Commission's recommendations conclude with several chapters on East Indian questions, in which it is advised that some officers, especially in Labour departments, should specialise in East Indian questions and if suitable, the candidates forthcoming, they should be East Indians, the commission strongly recommends that the possibility of appointing suitable East Indians to posts in Government service should be carefully borne in mind by colonial governments. Legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages should be put on the same footing as other marriages.

SAFEGUARDS FOR MUSLIMS AND HINDUS

Legislation on the Trinidad model is recommended in order to meet complaints regarding recognition of divorces according to the Muslim usage. Complaints that the Hindus are unable to dispose of the dead by customary cremation were largely based upon misunderstanding, but the Commission recommends to the Governments to make the legal position plain and subject to necessary safeguards, no obstacle should be placed in the way of its practice.

NO DICTATION FROM LONDON

After making detailed recommendations in various fields, the report declares that political federation is not of itself the appropriate means of meeting the pressing needs of the West Indies, but it is the end to which the policy should be directed.

The Government's statement of general colonial policy expresses anxiety to act promptly in the spirit of the recommendations as a whole.

In implementing the policy, there will be assistance and guidance from London, but no spirit of dictation and the policy will involve no derogation from the rights and privileges of local legislatures.—Reuter.

The selection of priests, etcetera as marriage officers should not present undue difficulty, especially if carried out in conjunction with responsible representatives of the Indian community.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME-TAX

(Continued from page 1.)

from that on which the views of this Government were invited. The Madras Government are however, satisfied that the Order-in-Council as amended will give them larger income-tax assignment, than they could have expected but for war.

They are also satisfied that although in circumstances now disclosed by the Railway Budget, the original Order-in-Council would operate to give the provinces an even larger income-tax assignment in 1939-40 and the two following years, the increase would primarily be due to the increased railway earnings resulting from war and enhancement of freights and fares, voluntarily undertaken by the India Government in the interest of their revenue.

Under the proposed amendment, the India Government will appropriate in triennium beginning with 1939-40 from distributable half share of net income-tax no more than they could have been entitled to appropriate this year under the existing order.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. TO MEET AT RAMGARH

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20.

The A.I.C.C. Office, in a notification says that the meeting of the A.I.C.C. will be held at Ramgarh on March 17, 18 and 19

All the Provincial Congress Committees are directed to inform accordingly the respective members of the A.I.C.C.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY

LONDON, February 20.

Gallantry and devotion to duty in air operations are recognised in a long list of Air Force Awards, including three distinguished service orders for Wing Commanders F. L. Pearce, W. E. Staton and Squadron Leader J. R. Hallingspott. Sixteen Flying Crosses and Fifteen Flying Medals are awarded and names are given of 79 mentions in dispatches.—Reuter.

QUIET ON WESTERN FRONT

PARIS: A communique reports that there was a quiet day.—Reuter.

Mahatma Takes Up Black-Flaggers' Cry

Says Gandhism Will Perish If There Is Untruth In It

THE Seven-day session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference was inaugurated at Malikanda village with the opening of the Khadi Exhibition by Mahatma Gandhi on Tuesday.

Mahatma was vociferously cheered by mammoth crowds, despite hostile demonstrations and anti-Gandhi slogans raised by a section of malcontents.

REPLYING TO THE BLACK-FLAGGERS' CRY "GANDHISM BE DOOMED," THE MAHATMA SAID:

"TO SPEAK THE TRUTH, I DO NOT KNOW MYSELF WHAT IS MEANT BY GANDHISM. IF THERE IS UNTRUTH IN GANDHISM, IT SHOULD PERISH. IF THERE IS TRUTH IN IT, IT WILL NOT PERISH, DESPITE LAKHS AND CRORES OF VOICES SHOUTING FOR ITS DESTRUCTION."

MALIKANDA, Feb. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Kasturba, Mr. Mahadev Desai, Mr. Pearylal and others arrived at Malikanda by a special steamer this morning to attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME

A tremendous ovation was accorded to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival here at 8 in the morning.

From early morning, people from the neighbouring villages came in batches carrying national flags and occupied every available inch of space at the temporary steamer station constructed for the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference week. As the special steamer was sighted at a distance, shouts of "Bande Mataram," and "Gandhi-ki-Jai" rent the air.

SEA OF HUMAN HEADS

The river bank, was a sea of human heads, and with hundreds of tri-colour flags interspersed with kisan flags, the Conference Nagar and the Exhibition enclosure forming the background, and the morning sun shining gloriously, presented a unique scenery. As the steamer touched the station, conches were blown by ladies and bugles sounded. The enthusiasm of the crowd ran high, but they maintained full discipline.

As Gandhiji arrived, he was garlanded with hand-spun yarn. Gandhiji was clad in a piece of white Khadi and a Pashmiana shirt. With his stick in his hand, he smilingly acknowledged the greetings and cheers of the crowd.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION

There was some hostile demonstration which, however, quieted down after some time.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, Miss Maniben Patel, Mr. Shankerrao Deo, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, Mr. Satis Das Gupta, Mr. Makhanlal Sen, Mr. Nityananda Kanungo also arrived, besides Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mr. Mahadev Desai, and Mr. Pyarelal, who formed Gandhiji's party.

Among those who went to the station to receive were Miss Labanyalata Chanda, Shrimati Ashalata, Mr. J. M. Datta and others.

GANDHIJI'S ADDRESS

Gandhiji, who looked cheerful but exhausted, and Sardar Patel were conducted immediately to the specially constructed rostrum from where Gandhiji addressed the huge gathering in opening the exhibition. There were shouts of "Gandhibad Dhwangasa Howk—Gandhism be doomed," as Mahatmaji was seated on the rostrum.

At the outset, Mahatma Gandhi referred to hostile slogans and said: "I believe my voice is reaching you. Please listen quietly. I have just now heard some people shouting "Gandhism be doomed—Gandhibad Dhwangsa Howk." Those who want to destroy Gandhism have a full right to say so. Those who have come to hear me will please keep quiet and not get excited by hostile slogans, nor shout counter slogans of Gandhi-ki-jai. If you are peaceful, you should calmly tolerate such slogans. I have written from inside my room, and now I declare before you that if there is untruth in Gandhism, it should perish. If there is truth in it, it will not perish despite lakhs and crores of voices shouting for its destruction. Allow freedom to those, who want to say anything against Gandhism. No harm will be caused by that. Do not bear any grudge or ill feeling against them. You cannot realise 'Ahimsa' unless you can peacefully tolerate your opponents.

"To speak the truth, I do not know myself what is meant by Gandhism. I have not given to the country anything new. I have only given a new form to what already existed in Hindusthan. So it would be wrong to call that Gandhism.

NO POLITICAL MISSION

"We have not come on any political mission here. We have come for the main object of the Gandhi Seva Sangh and its fulfilment. I cordially invite those who have come to shout hostile slogans to say whatever they like like and fully express their views. Why should we regard one another as enemies? There is difference of opinion between us. Notwithstanding that, we should remain friends because we all love Hindusthan, we want independence of Hindusthan. One party may follow one path and another party may follow a different path, but our objective and goal are the same. So why should there be any enmity?

"You have come in such large numbers, yet you have conducted me in a peaceful way and maintained order and discipline. I hope your discipline and orderliness will be an example to others. Without discipline we cannot hope to attain Swaraj for millions of the country.

"Now I am going to open the exhibition. I have not yet seen it myself. It is right and proper that I should have seen it first. The exhibition is being opened first because if you go there, you will see there are many industries in India, the revival of which will bring prosperity to the country. When we understand what we can do with hand and head that God gifted us with, we will realise that these have been given to us for service of humanity and not for mutual bickerings, enmity and even communal differences, false as they are, will melt away".

SPEECH AT EXHIBITION

Mr. Ananda Prasad Chowdhury requested Gandhiji to open the exhibition.

"There are many industries in India, the revival of which will mean immense good to the country. It is my conviction that man, the machine created by God, is the best machine. Man-made machine has got no life. I do not understand why people should take pride in such a machine. Ten fingers, two hands of the man with the brain he possesses can do wonders. I want every man, woman of Hindusthan to realise what strength and skill lie in the hands and head of the man. I hope you will visit the exhibition in your thousands and be immensely benefited.

"I declare the exhibition open".

With these words Mahatma Gandhi opened the exhibition of Khadi and village industries organised in connection with the Gandhi Seva Sangha Conference before a vast gathering of villagers who came from far and near.

Before Gandhiji began addressing, anti-Gandhi leaflets were distributed and hostile slogans shouted.

Mahatma Gandhi

PROGRESS OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

MALIKANDA, Feb. 20.

Fine Dacca Muslin, measuring eleven yards in length and weighing ten tolas, manufactured out of yarn spun by Mr. Brojendralal Saha, fine Sylhet mat with a painting of "Bharat Mata" by Mr. Nandlal Bose, silk Dacca 'Jamdari" saree, ivory articles, "khagri" utensils, glazed pottery of local potters, various pieces of khadi, silk, cotton and leather goods, and hand-made paper from different parts of India and other improved varieties of home-made goods form attractive exhibits of the Village Industries' Exhibition opened by Mahatma Gandhi today.

Cotton spinning in different stages, silk reeling, wool spinning, jute spinning by the Industries Department of the Government of Bengal, and improved methods of spinning on two wheels by which the spinner can earn about seven annas a day are being demonstrated in the Exhibition ground.

Cultivation of long staple cotton by the Dhakeswari Cotton Mills, Calcutta, Health and Maternity and Child-welfare Charts of the Calcutta Corporation are also on show. The Dacca District Board has opened a Health stall.

An important exhibit will be a saree manufactured out of the yarn spun by Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi.—United Press.

EXHIBITION ENCLOSURE ABLAZE

4 Persons Apprehended

The serene atmosphere in the Gandhi Seva Sangh Nagar was rudely disturbed last night when a fire blazed out on the southern wall, made of bamboo mat, of the enclosure of the exhibition at about 2-30 a.m. volunteers and workers rushed to the spot on an alarm being raised, and the fire was promptly put out. The wall was burnt at some places.

Two outsiders, who were found loitering near the wall, on being challenged failed to give any satisfactory reply. Another man was chased and apprehended near a bush half a mile away. Yet another man was caught later.

All the four men stated that they had arrived by the Dacca Mail last evening, and stayed in a boat.

A placard and some leaflets stating "Go Back Gandhi, Malikanda Inhabitants Don't Want You", "The 'Ad Hoc' Committee Is Not Wanted", "Gandhism Will Be Doomed", "Progress Cannot Be Stopped by Anybody", etc., are stated to have been seized from their possession and the boat.

It is alleged that a petrol can was also recovered from the boat. All the four men and the boatman have been handed over to the police, who are making further investigations.

The suspects had come from Dacca town, Sherajdigha and Naraingan.j.—United Press

Lathis And Daggers At Public Meeting

MALIKANDA, Feb. 20.

About half a dozen people received injuries caused by lathi charge and daggers and some others were assaulted when a big public meeting was being addressed by Mr. Satis Sen at Zenda Chowk at 5 in the afternoon.

Mr. Sen was explaining the present political situation, Gandhiji's negotiations with the Viceroy and Lord Zetland's latest pronouncements.

There were hostile demonstrations with black flags who were trying to interrupt the proceedings. The disturbance suddenly developed into violence and people began running here and there. Quiet was restored after some time and the meeting went on.

Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, ex-Minister. Orissa, was the main speaker.

Among the injured are Messrs Hem Chandra Ghosh, elder brother of Dr. Prafulla Ghosh, (injured on head by lathi blow), Asutosh Ghosh, nephew of Dr. Ghosh (injured in left thumb) Biswanath Mali, a volunteer (injured in the right thigh with dagger), Upendra Lal Saha, a volunteer (injured on right chin by dagger), and Kali Charan Biswas (injured on head with lathi blow). —United Press.

Conference Nagar Strongly Guarded

MALIKANDA, Feb. 20

One person with a lathi and a sharp weapon in his possession has been secured by volunteers and handed over to the police, following the disturbances at the public meeting in the evening. The Conference Nagar is being strongly guarded.—United Press.

Dacca People's Welcome

MALIKANDA, Feb. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi received a telegram from the Secretary, Dacca People's Association, welcoming him, approving of his policy and praying for his long life.

Gandhiji after opening the exhibition was taken to the Malikanda Ashram where he had important talks with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

After taking meal at about 11 a. m. Gandhiji rested for about 2 hours.

At 2 in the afternoon he went to the Conference pandal, where spinning by about 200 members and guests including many ladies on various types of wheels was an imposing function. Gandhiji himself had spun for one hour and fifteen minutes. Messrs Gangadharrao Deshpande, Kaka Kalelkar, Gopabandhu Chowdhuri, T S. Avinasalingam, Gopichand Bhargava, Maganbhai Desai and Mulchand Agarwal arrived to-day.

About 200 members and guests have arrived so far.

Mr. Mushruwalla, and Mr. Dhotre arrived on Sunday.—United Press

MYSORE CONGRESS SUSPENDS C. D.

Will Participate In Elections

BANGALORE, February 20.

The Mysore Congress Working Committee, accepting the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, have resolved to suspend Civil Disobedience movement for an indefinite period.

They have also decided on Mahatmaji's advice to take part in elections to local bodies and the like.—United Press.

NAZI REACTION

Press Attack On Britain Continues

ZURICH, Feb. 20.

While the "Altmark" incident is still the most discussed affair in Berlin there are no signs of direct complications arising between Germany and Norway.

The whole German press continues its attacks against Britain but it is careful to avoid criticising Norway.

A German spokesman does not deny that the "Altmark" was "an escort ship" to "Graf Spee" and that with British prisoners aboard she entered the Norwegian waters flying Reich flag.

This, he declared, was "an absolutely fair and permissible action."

NAZI SEA WARFARE CONDEMNED

Norwegian Seamen's Resolution

LONDON, Feb. 20.

In connection with the "Altmark" incident, it is pointed out in official circles in London that Norwegian seamen through their union and Officers' Association presented a resolution to the Norwegian Foreign Office on February 15, protesting against Nazi sea warfare which was being waged, it is said, with the prime object of terrorisation of neutral shipping.

The resolution enumerated a number of recent sinkings which must be condemned as demonstrably conflicting with international law and human feeling.

The steamer "Songa", for example, proceeding from an American to a neutral European port, was sunk in the Atlantic and the crew was driven into open boats in midwinter. Secondly, the sinking of the steamer "Tempo" was: "The most monstrous thing imaginable." She was sunk by German aeroplanes which shot at the crew in boats.

The resolution concluded urging members not to man ships which are carrying cargo to a belligerent which declared its pride in war and aimless murder of defenceless seamen.—Reuter.

"ALTMARK" HAD NO GUNS ABOARD

Captain Denies Charge Of Firing

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

"I had given orders to my crew to offer no resistance and not one of my men fired a single shot", declared Captain Heinrich Dau of the "Altmark," in an interview at Stavanger, broadcast in America.

Captain Dau said that he was determined to respect Norwegian neutrality at all costs, and the "Altmark" had no guns aboard. The British captives in the "Altmark" had the same rations as the German crew and the same medical attention, while their quarters were fitted up as well as possible in the circumstances.—Reuter.

AMALNER DISPUTE

Need Of Local Evidence: Govt. To Be Consulted

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of Bombay to settle the dispute regarding the dearness allowance to workers heard to-day two more parties to the dispute namely, the Jubilee Mill, Bombay, and the Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturnig Company of Amalner, East Khandesh.

The demand of workers of the Jubilee Mill is identical with the one made on behalf of the other Bombay workers.

AMALNER WORKERS' DEMAND

The demand of Amalner workers, however, is for an increase of 30 per cent in wages. They urge the increase should have retrospective effect from September, 1939.

The workers' representatives pointed out that the rise in the prices of foodstuffs in their area had been 45 to 50 per cent. and more than 100 per cent. in the case of medicines.

MILLOWNERS' PLEA

In the course of a reply to this demand, the Millowners' representatives stated that the Amalner Girni Kamgar Union had not made out a case for a dearness allowance. Though there was a rise in prices of food-stuffs in Khandesh immediately after the outbreak of war the prices had dropped almost to normal within about two months. There was, therefore, no appreciable rise in the cost of living of workers at Amalner.

The Millowners submitted that they had been maintaining a free dispensary for workers.

The Amalner Millowners' representative submitted that the financial condition of the Amalner Spinning and Weaving Company did not allow any dearness allowance to workers. In case the mill authorities were pressed to give an allowance, they would be forced to close down the mill.

WANTED EVIDENCE

Mr. S. A. Dange who, along with Mr. Bhagwat appeared for Amalner workers pointed out to the Conciliation Board the need for hearing the evidence of workers and shopkeepers at Amalner, because there was no index regarding the cost of living at Amalner and the figures were based on the actual evidence of shop-keepers and workers.

In reply to a question from the Chairman, Mr. Dange said that he would cite about 60 witnesses to prove the figures. Some of the witnesses would have to be examined in the villages round about Amalner.

Mr. D. K. Dalal and Mr. Bhalerao who appeared for the millowners also said that they would not be able to prove their case unless witnesses were examined at Amalner.

The Chairman said that it would be necessary for the Board to ascertain the views of Government on the matter.

The Board adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow.

11 OUT OF 12 DEMANDS OF GENERAL MOTORS MEN GRANTED

Eleven out of the twelve demands made by the workmen of the General Motors having been granted the strike which had lasted over a week was called off yesterday and the men resumed work this morning.

Among the chief demands granted are a dearness allowance of 15 per cent., seven days leave with pay in a year and provision of cafeterra with a shed for workers to take their lunch, tea, etc. and provision of iced water for the men.

The one demand not definitely granted is regarding provident fund. The management hold that the whole scheme would have to be worked out in details and that it could not be evolved while the relations between the management and workers were tense. They have however promised to frame a scheme within the next three months.

In this connection it is worth noting the amazing disparity between the wages paid to workers and the salaries of the bosses holding key positions. There are 20 officers holding key positions whose salary bill per month amounts to Rs. 45,000. On the other hand the wages and salary bill of a thousand workmen amounts to Rs. 48,000.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Hotel-keepers' Plea To To Millowners

The Secretary, the Bombay Hotel-Keepers' Association, in the course of a letter to the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, writes:—

"After closely studying the situation in the mill area and the plight of mill-workers in particular, my association is convinced that the cost of living in labour area has really gone beyond the income-side of an average labourer and as the prices of all raw foodstuffs have gone considerably high, there is no wonder if the workers feel the absolute need of a corresponding increase in the earning.

My association is, therefore, of opinion that it will prove a better and wiser course for your Association members to offer to their employees 15 per cent. war allowance and thus help them at least partly to mitigate their hardship.

Way Out Of Sind Tangle

Prospects Of Settlement Between Premier And Hindus

KARACHI, February 20.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux had prolonged talks with the Hindu Independent Party this morning and afternoon, at the invitation of the latter. The members of the Federation of Sind Hindus were also present.

The "United Press" understands that the members of the Hindu Independent Party sought clarification of certain proposals embodied in the programme of the Sind National Party from Khan Bahadur Allahbux and placed their demands which included Manzilgarh personnel, the future cabinet, the safety of the Hindu minority in villages.

It is gathered that the differences between Khan Bahadur Allahbux and the Hindus have been practically settled, and final touches to a lasting agreement are being imparted.

Chances of settlement between the Hindus and the Muslim League Party have receded to the background.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux had prolonged talks with the Sind Assembly Congress Party leaders last night.—United Press.

LEAGUE AND HINDU LEADERS FOR SUKKUR

KARACHI, February 20.

A Muslim League Deputation, consisting of Sheikh Abdul Majid, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Mr. Yusif Haroon and others are leaving for Sukkur to-night, to enquire into yesterday's bomb explosion incident and pacify the Muslims who are reported to have been excited over the incident.

Some Hindu leaders also are proceeding to Sukkur to-night.

Curfew orders have been imposed in Sukkur. Widespread searches were also carried out in order to seize some incriminating materials.—United Press.

CONGRESS M. L. C. RETURNED

MADRAS, February 20

Mr. P. Virabhadraswami (Congress) Municipal Chairman and a sitting member of the Council, has been returned unopposed to the Madras Legislative Council from Vizagapatam.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—My Goodness, Can't a Guy Do a Little Private Broadcastin g? By BUD FISHER

WHY, YOU DON'T KNOW HOW TO PLAY THAT HORN GOOD ENOUGH TO BROADCAST ON THE RADIO!
NEVERTHELESS THEY'RE GIVING ME AN AUDITION AT THREE O'CLOCK!
YOU CAN'T EVEN PLAY A NOTE ON THAT THING!
OH, YEAH! DON'T WORRY ABOUT IT!
RADIO
AUDITION ROOM
WONDERFUL! NEVER HEARD ANYTHING LIKE IT BEFORE!
DIRECTORS
FINE! NOW IF YOU'LL JUST SIGN HERE!
WE NOW PAUSE FOR STATION IDENTIFICATION
THIS IS STATION B-U-N-K!

ASIAN POLICY

Stands for Sound and Safe Investment

Life fund exceeds Rs. 75 lacs. | Total Claims paid exceed Rs. 41 lacs.

Business in force exceeds Rs. 3,90,00,000

Variety of Schemes to Suit All Persons

An Opportunity for Producers of Good Business.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Excess Profits Tax Bill

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The excess profits tax though new to India, has been in force in the U.S.A. in connection with the Pubic Utility companies for many years. According to this Bill, these concerns cannot declare dividends above 8 per cent. and if declared above this maximum figure, the Government will be entitled to the extra profit. The result of this Bill was that the concerns built up the most uptodate plants, having modern and efficient machinery, highly paid and skilled staff protected by pensions and provident funds in some cases.

In India this tax can also be made beneficial to the Industry, if it is applied after considering the financial status and its standing, rather than making it a general one and thereby nipping the growing flower in the bud and thus defeating the Indian industrial expansion programme. For instance, the iron and steel industry to which belongs the Tata Iron and Steel Company can stand this tax without any extraordinary burden on her resources but a newly started industry which has a large debit balance cannot stand the excess profit tax. Hence the standing and the financial condition of the industry along with her ability to be benefited by the war profits must be studied before levying the excess tax.

The Indian industry can be greatly benefited by the excess profits tax bill, if it is put into practice on the net profits after deducting from the gross profits the usual expenses and reserves for the improvements or replacements of the machinery or buildings, necessary for increased production and better profits, sums to tide over the lean years based on the past history of the industry, and the necessary sums for the pensions and provident funds, etc. After making deductions for the above requirements a dividend of 8-10 per cent. should be allowed and any sum left over should be shared by the Government and the industry in a certain agreed proportion. This system will make the industrialists more keen regarding finding out more economical ways and means of improving their production methods, systematic and efficient buying and selling of the raw materials and the finished goods and their transportation and distribution, efficient and experienced management rather than putting up misfits and poorly qualified favourites and relations in charge of responsible departments, and would tend to keep the machinery and buildings in the most uptodate condition run by the skilled and satisfied workers protected by pensions and provident funds.

The effect of the excess profits bill will be in the interest of the Indian industry in general and labour in particular. The industry will be kept in uptodate modern condition like their foreign competitors, rather than neglecting the machinery side in greed of higher dividends to be utilised in unproductive hobbies as speculation and elaborate celebrations of marriages, putting up huge buildings and spending unnecessarily on the comforts of their families to make them useless and lazy in due course, and thereby losing in production efficiency on account of old and inefficient machinery and buildings and finally losing foreign markets and facing severe competition in their home markets by the more uptodate and modern industry of Japan and Manchester, Lancashire and the German and other foreign markets.

When this stage comes the only thing the Indian employers think of to reduce the expenses is to cut the wages of already poorly paid labourers, rather than think of other ways of meeting their losses due to poor management, inefficiency in the production of goods, unsystematic buying and sellings of raw materials and finished goods, poorly qualified and wrongly placed heads of the departments and out of date machinery. The result is a strike, which means a bigger loss to the industry and the labour. The root cause of all our strikes is mismanagement of industry and unsound system of fixing wages. Labourers are entitled to a minimum of Rs. 30 per month plus portion of profits, leave with pay every year, better and sanitary living and working conditions, decent food during working hours in factory owned restaurants schools cheap provision supply by employer provident funds and pensions, freedom from outside debts, etc.

If the excess profits tax is based on the points covered in this article, then it will be a boon to the Indian industry rather than a hindrance as excepted and interpreted by its opponents. However the views advanced in this article may be right or wrong, but if some of these views can be made as the basis for discussion between the industrial leaders and the Government for the final application of the excess profit tax bill, I will feel that the time spent for writing up this article was well spent.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. RIYAT

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Wells & Hitler

A PACIFIST asks: "H. G. Wells had to say some harsh words to Hitler. Is it because his country is threatened or is it because his prophecy is not going to come true?

He visualized the world fifty years thence to be at the top of modern civilisation with the aid of modern inventions. He visualised that man would master not only land, sea and air, not only would man conquer this planet of ours but would enter Mars in the first instant on his onward march to the ultimate conquest of the universe. But what does he find? He finds today that science instead, of making man the ruler of the universe is threatening to destroy the whole of humanity."

Government Of Baroda Act

V. V. JOSHI, Pleader, Baroda, says: "The Government of Baroda Act of 1940 promulgated as, "a scheme of constitutional advance in the State as a further step in the policy of associating the people of the State with the administration," falls short of the purpose it has in view and the aspirations of the people of the State. The crucial test in all such legislation is, how far the executive authority is responsible to the people. Two things are important. The executive must not only be responsible to the people but must be guided by the public opinion. Secondly, the executive authority must be composed of the representatives of the people. If one examines the Act in the light of these requirements one would be utterly disappointed."

The University

M. KESHAVRAO says: "It has always been the fashion of our Universities and particularly of Bombay University, to ignore the difficulties of students, in spite of repeated requests, representations, press comments, and protests.

Ayurveda

SCRUTATOR says: "India's ancient medical system was recently ably defended by Dr. Samey in his Presidential Address at the All-India Ayurveda Conference at Calcutta. He sees the undervaluation of Ayurveda as a symptom of the self-contempt from which too many Indians are still suffering".

Kesar Baug Majlis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At a time when Muslim leaders are trying to achieve unity amongst different sections of Muslims, a section of the community is trying to undo the same. The organised of the Majlis which is the biggest gathering during Muharram, at "Kesar Bang" are responsible for a deplorable incident which deserves serious consideration from all true Muslims. Separate enclosures, it is said, are provided for ladies of Khoja community and those of other communities. Not content with this they have also kept a separate reserved place in the hall for the so-called higher class. Such distinctions in a meeting attended by Muslims of all sects—Shias, Sunnis, Khoja, Memon, Bohra, Iranis and other Muslims—is deplorable. It is un-Islamic and is calculated to create division amongst the Muslim community. It is high time the organisers realised the folly of their action remedied the wrong done.—Yours, etc.,

YOUSUF MOLEDINA.

Bombay, Feb. 17.

EXEMPT SUGAR FROM INCREASED RAILWAY FREIGHT

Indian Sugar Mills Association's Telegram To India Govt.

The Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, have addressed the following telegram to the Government of India regarding proposed increase in railway rates for passenger and goods traffic:—

The Committee of the Indian Sugar Mills Association is seriously concerned at Government's proposal about increasing Railway rates.

The Committee believe 12 1/2 per cent. increase on total freight will prove greatly detrimental to industry. The Committee feel additional levy absolutely unjustified as the budget shows a surplus. Sugar industry particularly would greatly suffer as the United Provinces and Bihar produce 80 per cent. of the total production in the country, which mostly has to be transported to distant parts. The United Provinces and Bihar factories are already handicapped by the Provincial cess and high minimum cane price, in addition to heavy excise duty. These mills have also to compete with foreign imports at port markets.

The Committee feel excessive railway rates would prove a great blow indirectly to the industry, unless sugar is exempted from the increased rates.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOHINOOR MILLS

Declaration Of Dividend And Bonus

The Directors of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd. which has 87,384 spindles and 1,552 looms have issued the following report for the year ending December 1939:—

Depreciation amounting to Rs. 2,76,276 has been calculated on the ordinary Income-tax basis but the Directors, in view of the fact that the Mills have now been running on double shift continuously for the past nine years, have considered it to be advisable to set aside an additional sum of Rs. 1,38,138 as special depreciation.

The Accounts show that after providing for Special and General depreciation as well as Income-tax and Super-tax amounting to Rs. 1,84,094-8-0, the year's working has resulted in a net profit of Rs. 4,36,854-9-0 which together with a sum of Rs. 10,985-12-5, being the amount brought forward from last year makes a total of Rs. 4,47,840-5-5 which the Directors recommend to be disposed of as follows:—

	Rs. as. p.
To Dividend for the year ended 31-12-39 at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share per annum free of Income-tax	2,50,000 0 0
To Bonus for the year at the rate of Rs. 6 per Share per annum free of Income-tax	1,50,000 0 0
To Employees' Provident Fund	18,188 0 0
To Balance to be carried forward ...	29,652 5 5
	Rs. 4,47,840 5 5

Technical Education In Morvi State

(From A Correspondent.)

MORVI, Feb. 19.

Investiment of Rs. 700,000 by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Morvi, to encourage Vocational Education among his subjects, is not a small boon when one knows that there already exists the most Liberal policy of Free Education espoused by the State for years past.

A retired Technical specialist of the Surat Technical Institute is already appointed as Principal and is now busy with his Committee in giving the final shape to the Institution.

Net only will the young generation of Morvi have this grand opportunity of receiving technical education at Home, but, the whole student world of Kathiawar will be able to take advantage of this unique Institution in Kathiawar from June next.

Khar Education Society's Activities

The Fifth Annual Report of the Khar Education Society states:—The Society was started in 1934 with the object of providing educational facilities to the Gujerati speaking residents of Khar. It began its activity by starting the Sharda Mandir in 1934 with the idea of providing the Gujerati residents of the suburb with a school for educating their children in the Vernacular Standards—the ultimate aim being of developing the Mandir into a full-fledged high school teaching upto the matriculation standard. The management were able to secure the services of experienced teachers and the school began its work in June 1934.

During the latter part of 1937, certain differences arising between the staff and the management resulted in the "en masse" resignation of the staff. The number of students at the end of April 1938 went down to the very low figure of 41. The present Managing Committee has appointed new staff and school strength has risen to 32. The Committee hopes the Gujarati speaking residents of Khar will evince increasing interest and co-operation in the progress of the school.

INCONSISTENT WITH PREAMBLE, OBJECTS AND REASONS

Sir Cowasji Jehangir On Excess Profits Bill

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, in the course of his speech on the Excess Profits Tax Bill on Feb. 10 in the Central Legislative Assembly said:—

"There must have been very very few Bills, indeed, presented by any Government Member, the provisions of which were inconsistent with the preamble and the Objects and Reasons. I am afraid this Bill is one of those exceptions. If one looks at the preamble of the Bill, I think the Finance Member himself will admit it is very vague."

"Now, if you are to take war profits, how can you contend that in a country like India there were any profits for at least five months before war was declared? The conditions in England are totally different. War preparations began in right earnest from September 1938. It was owing to the neglect of war preparations before 1938 that England to-day has caused for complaint, but after September 1938, —after the Munich affair, England went full steam ahead preparing for war. Did those conditions prevail in India? Except the order of a few sand bags, there was no preparation for war in India until a month or two after war was declared; according to the Objects and Reasons only actual War profits are desired to be obtained."

SHARE IN NORMAL PROFITS?

I can point out several other things which you have forgotten I come now to the most important issue before us, viz: that this bill is intended to get for Government a share in the war profits, profits due to the war, but is not intended to get for Government a share in the normal profits. That is what the statement of Objects and Reasons says—that they want a share in the war profits. Now I will give you many instances where Government will get a share in the normal profits. This Government while they talk of social justice and rightly too perhaps, are out to get, over and above the income-tax, a portion of the ordinary profits such as would have accrued had there been no war."

"The next point I come to is the paying of double-tax on profits. I think that should be avoided under all circumstances, and no company, firm or individual should be made to pay double profit tax. I know in certain cases there are provisions in the Bill; but as a general principle, I would beg of the Finance Member to consider in the Select Committee that he sees to it that no company, firm or individual is made to pay double profits tax. One gets his dividends from a company that has paid profits tax, the dividends are calculated in the case of the individual in his own profits, do not let him have to pay profits tax again."

ADVANTAGES OF ENGLISH ACT NOT COPIED

"Now, Sir, I have complained that there has been blind copy of the English Act, but where there was a provision which went to the advantage of the assessee, I see that it has been dropped from this Bill. In the English Act there is a provision for special depreciation for the excessive wear and tear of machinery during the period of war. That is allowed in the English Act, but that had disappeared from this Bill. I would ask the Honourable the Finance Member to restore that in this Bill."

METHOD OF COLLECTION

The Income-tax Department is to be used as the machinery for collecting it. I say without the slightest doubt in my mind that the administration of the Income-tax Department, at least in the Presidency of Bombay, since the amendment of the Act took place last year, has been thoroughly demoralised. It has resulted in loss to Government, and inconvenience and even harassment to the assessees. And this is the department that has to collect this important tax.

He concluded trusting that this Bill will fulfil the objects which the Government have in view, namely merely to share in war profits and to leave normal profits to men who sweat and work to obtain them."

JAIPUR: According to a report received from Sheikhawati, great stir has been caused there on account of the arrest of Chaudhri Indraj Ji of Galdhana, a prominent member of Kisan Panchayat, who was taken to Thana Singhana after his arrest in his native village, under the Defence of India Regulations.

SIR AKBER HYDARI CRITICISED

Protest Against Address To Legislature

(From Our Own Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail).

"The Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Hindu Praja Mandal is astonished at the tall claim of the Muslim community to be the rulers and that the Hindu subjects bear a relation to the Asafjahi dynasty, somewhat different from that of the Muslim subjects. The Hindus of Hyderabad State cannot tolerate this discriminatory citizenship and that they firmly believe that the dictum "Government of the people, for the people and by the people" (irrespective of religion) under the benign aegis of the Asafjahi dynasty has been and shall remain their goal.

A self-governing Hyderabad connotes that all the subjects of Hyderabad, irrespective of religions, have equal opportunities to rise to the highest pinnacle and the machinery of Government is run not by one group or religion but by the subjects of the State, irrespective of religion and the policy of the State should reflect the wishes of the majority of the subjects." This is the sum and substance of a statement issued by the Hyderabad State Hindu Praja Mandal in connection with the speech delivered by Sir Akber Hydari, President of the Nizam's Executive Council to the Legislature on 6th instant.

REMOVE RESTRICTIONS

Criticising the speech as containing nothing substantial the statement adds: "Sufficient time has passed since the announcement of Reforms and yet the rules for the Press and platform have not seen the light of the day and the old policy of discrimination still continues. The Committee emphatically urge that the old rules regarding Press and platform be repealed as early as possible and the confidence of the Hindu subjects of the State be gained."

The Working Committee hopes that Government would keep the Hindu majority contented and satisfied "rather than resort to the plea of 'peace and order' or 'existence of the European War' for imposing restrictions on them and not meeting their legitimate demands in time."

KAIRA VOTES FOR NATIONAL SCOUTING

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, February 19.

The Muslim community of Nadiad observed the Mohurrum Day in the commemoration of the martyrdom of Imam Husain, in a peaceful and dignified manner.

The committee of the Kaira District School Board passed a resolution that all the schools of the District should adopt scouting on the basis of nationalism. The committee thus requests the president to seek the affiliation with Hindustan Scouts Association.

PESHAWAR: Nearly four hundred masons and carpenters are awaiting to cross into Afghanistan shortly in connection with a big construction scheme of new roads and bridges in that country. They have been largely recruited from the Peshawar district.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN GERMANY

(Continued from page 6)

was silent the spell of his words remained, but Germany cleared its ears and began to think.

Then there is the usual story of Hitler going into hysterics because he is cracking under the strain of making up his mind whether to strike or not to strike. "Der Teppichbeisser", which means a carpet biter, is the nick-name given to the Fuehrer because he is reported to have the habit of falling down in fits and chewing up the Persian rugs spread all over Berchtesgaden castle. Of course, as usual Hitler continues to throw ink and inkpots at his guests and even personal friends, who collaborate with him.

As usual reports continue that there is trouble between the Reichswehr and the S.S. men. The trouble is partly due to normal professional jealousy between the two. As shock and police troops the S. S. men receive better treatment even than the Reichswehr motor-cycle shock troops, who bore the main brunt of the fighting in Poland. The S.S. police troops did not join in the fighting, but were given the cleaning up job to do behind the lines. The Reichswehr accused them of having soiled the name of the German Army by looting and pillaging and gratuitous brutality to the population. Among at least some of the units of the Reichswehr there is a revolt against the Goebbels' propaganda methods. "We are so sick of the Goebbels radio stuff," said a young Reichswehr officer," especially after the historical exhibition over the Admiral Graf Spee business they announced as a great victory. This is disgusting. We don't listen to Goebbels' beastly broadcast any more. We listen to the High Command communique and then switch off. The High Command tell the truth. That's what we want, we soldiers. We don't have to be told a lot of lies to make us fight. We fight because our country is at war."

People are starving and begging foreign visitors for help. Here is what the "Daily Express" informant records. When he entered Berlin every one asked him, "Have you brought anything in with you that you can spare?" And he felt quite ashamed when he had to tell them he had entered the country empty-handed. He adds: The asking began the moment I had got into the train. A woman was sitting alone in my compartment. She looked at me for a moment or two and smiled a little shyly. Then she said, "Excuse me. You come from ....." and she mentioned the name of the neutral country from which I had entered. "You are a foreigner. You are staying only a short time? **Have you perhaps an extra shaving stick for my husband, or some soap or some socks, or some handkerchiefs, or anything else you could spare?**" When she found he was no good to her she got up and left the compartment. At first he thought she went away because she was afraid he might denounce her, for of course this was illegal. But he saw her again quite soon. She was sitting in the carriage of a Dutch woman passenger. She had only moved on to try her luck elsewhere. Scrounging from foreigners on the train has become a regular racket in Germany. The scroungers find it well worth while, well worth the price of a railway ticket, even a first class ticket, to be able to come on board the trains and touch the foreign passengers for the things that you cannot get in Germany.

Film Star Must Wait Six Months

ORDER IN INSOLVENCY APPLICATION CASE

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Somjee).

Re. Zubeida Ebrahim .... Insolvent

This was an application for discharge under Sec. 38 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act of 1909. The insolvent was a young film actress who had figured in some silent pictures. She was ultimately led to enter into a partnership for producing Indian films which resulted in heavy losses. Five or six films were produced but all of them proved unsuccessful.

As against the contention that the insolvent had contracted debts without having at the time any reasonable expectation that she would be able to pay them, it was pointed out to the Court by Counsel for the insolvent that it was not so, inasmuch as she was not managing the films herself.

On behalf of the Official Assignee it was stated to the Court that though the insolvent was unemployed since 1936, she was young and there was a possibility of future earnings.

His Lordship made an order that the insolvent's discharge be suspended for six months.

Mr. F. T. Coltman instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for the Insolvent.

Three Years For Attempted Culpable Homicide

Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court sentenced one Bahadursha Dawarsha to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the jury finding him guilty of attempted culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused was originally charged with the murder of Bawarsha Usmansha, but on this charge he was found not guilty.

The accused was living with the deceased, who was his uncle, along with some others on the first floor of Abdulla Majid Building in Nishanpada Road.

The prosecution case was that at about 5 a.m. on the morning of October 5, 1939, the accused, who was armed with a knife, attacked the deceased and one Hydersha Mir Hakim who was also living in the same room. he ran away, but was immediately secured by some people who came on the scene. Bawarsha was fatally wounded, while Hydersha received serious injuries.

The accused's defence was that it was Hydersha who had attacked the deceased. Recognising the assailant, he grappled with him and stabbed him with his knife.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Farakh appeared for the prosecution, Mr. F. B. Vatcha defended the accused.

'Limbdi Day' At Wadhwan

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, February 20.

Public meetings at Wadhwan City and Joravarnagar were held in connection with the first anniversary celebrations of Limbdi Hijarat. Durbar Gopaldas, President, Limbdi Prajamandal, Ramlal Parikh and other workers spoke about the selfless sacrifice and sufferings of Hijaratis. Harrowing tales of the unequalled repression since the time of migration were told and the migrators were exhorted firmly to adhere to their ideal and the determination of returning to Limbdi only after the State came to an honourable settlement with the Prajamandal.

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DENTAL CREAM

Provincial Hockey

"Times Of India" In Championship Final

Kirkee United Leave Tournament Tamely: Resignation Of Behram Doctor Provides Another Surprise

The "Times Of India" ... 2 Kirkee United 1

Empty stands and poor hockey went to make the second semi-final of the Provincial Hockey Championship.

The "Times of India" brought off a big surprise when they defeated the Kirkee United, the most fancied side in the tournament, by the odd goal in three.

Though, Kirkee United were deplorably off colour.

The "Times" have certainly done the G. I. P. Railway a kindness, as fans have already given the Railway the Championship Trophy, if there is one. A final between Kirkee United and the G. I. P. Railway would have been a duel, and would certainly have filled the stands.

However, good luck to the Pressmen.

DOCTOR RESIGNS.

The only bit of hubbub during a flat show was created, when the news was sent round Mr. Behram Doctor had resigned the Honorary Secretaryship of the Bombay Presidency Hockey Association, probably as a sequel to Monday's hockey bungle.

It will be hard to think of Bombay hockey without Mr. Behram Doctor. He worked hard for the Association.

It appears that Mr. Behram Doctor's resignation will be accepted. Mr. Vakil, till a new Secretary is elected, will deputise.

Now arises the topic of a new Secretary. Inquiries elicit the opinion that Mr. Baria as Mr. Doctor's successor.

THE PLAY

Kirkee went over to their opponent's area from the bully off and K. Nimal sending in his side's first effort put the ball the wrong side of the post. Dhadge found the boards two minutes later. In his excitement, he did not quite get into the "D"—so the referee held.

The "Times of India" were not out of the picture, though they could not be said to be providing much of the colouring.

K. Nimal had three shots at the "Times of India" goal, but all his efforts failed to find the net. Kirkee were putting up a very poor display where finishing was concerned. This was fortunate for the Pressmen. Brown was responsible for one good save for the "Times of India." To Kirkee's three short corners, the Pressmen got one. Neither side could make use of them.

Half time arrived with no score.

At the close of a brief spell of level play the "Times of India" were awarded a short corner. Sticks at the top of "D" eased pressure. At the other end Kirkee did the same with just such an award.

THE "TIMES" SCORE.

From the free hit the Pressmen worked up into the opposite "D". F. E. de Souza put it on to Shinde's pads. Mendes met the rebound and beat the goalkeeper to give the Pressmen the lead.

This advantage was not long held and the sequel to a raid by Kirkee was a good goal by G. Nimal, who received from Tyrrell. The "Times of India," however, went into lead again. The Pressmen wriggled their way past the great Phillip brothers and scored. F. E. de Souza did the spade work for this second point, the finishing touch being put in by Correa.

Kirkee tried but could not save the game. They never rose to great heights and the spectators could hardly believe that it was Kirkee United, a Western India star side, who were in action. The game closed in favour of the "Times of India."

Teams:

"TIMES OF INDIA":—Brown, O. Thomas and Easdon; Fernandes, Lynn and Grostate; Mendes, N. Thomas, F. E. de Souza, Correa and R. S. Petty.

KIRKEE UNITED:—B. Shinde, J. Phillips and S. M. Phillips; Martis, B. Nimal and Gaikwad; Amor, G. Nimal, Tyrrell, K. Nimal and Dhadge.

To-day's Game

B.P.H.A. ground—5-15 p.m.—Trial Match between players who are to be considered for Bombay's team for the Inter-Provincial Hockey Championship. Prices—half the usual rates.

RANJI TROPHY

Maharashtra To Meet U. P. In Championship Final

WAZIR ALI, who skippered Southern Punjab and forced the pace in his side's second innings, and scored 152 runs.

Wazir Ali Fails In Bid To Win: But Scores 152: Hazare, Bowls Well

Southern Punjab (1st innings)	429
Maharashtra (1st innings)	482
Southern Punjab (2nd innings) for 9 wickets	309
Maharashtra (2nd innings) for 6 wickets	203

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Feb. 20.

The Maharashtra Cricket Association qualified to meet the United Provinces in the final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India to be played at Poona from February 24, by defeating Southern Punjab in the second semi-final which concluded to-day. Maharashtra won their match by virtue of a first innings' lead.

Southern Punjab had scored 429 in their first innings, to which Maharashtra replied with 482. The Northern India side going in a second time scored 309. Wazir Ali scored 152 runs.

This asked of Maharashtra 257 to be gathered in 200 minutes. This was for an outright win.

Maharashtra entered on this task in an atmosphere of possibilities. They, however, failed in the greater achievement before them, as they reached 203 for the loss of six when the closure was applied. The next best thing, a first innings' victory was their lot.

DETAILS OF PLAY

Punjab resuming their innings today lost Nazir Ali, Bhandarkar holding him off Jadhav in the first over of the day, (136-4-21).

Murrawat joined Wazir Ali, but failed to remain as a beautiful rising ball took his bails, (140-5-2).

The next association was a happy one and Wazir Ali with Abdul Rehman went for the bowling and took Southern Punjab's total past 200. This incidentally gave Wazir Ali his individual century, a figure reached in 114 minutes. At 307 Abdul Rehman made an error and Hazare got through to his wickets. The leaving batsman with Wazri Ali collected 67 runs for the sixth wicket partnership (207-6-22).

Azmat Hyat was destined for a duck. He left almost as soon as he came, Hazare beating him (207-7-0). Roshan Lal was sent out and between himself and his captain they put on 64 runs.

Wazir Ali was the next dismissal. A beauty of a ball got past the batsmen accurately (271-8-152). Raja Ballinder Singh was not a big contributor and he gave his side eleven runs, Patwardhan's appeal for l.b.w. against the Patiala Prince being upheld (295-9-11).

Punjab's last man was Shahabuddin and he remained with Roshan Lal till lunch, when Wazir Ali declared his innings closed for a total of 309 for nine.

Hazare, the hero with the bat, was the best of the attack. His bag was five for 79.

EARLY DISASTER

Early misfortune awaited Maharashtra, as their first two wickets fell for 19 and Southern Punjab wondered if thier dream was coming true.

Amir Elahi caught and bowled Bhandarkar (19-1-15). This dismissal was in Amir Elahi's third over. His next ball got Nazir Ali (19-2-0).

Only twenty runs more and the Nagarwalla-Sohoni association was dissolved. Sohoni was the leaving batsman, being declared l.b.w. to Nazir Ali (39-3-15).

Hazare came out to bat and stopped the rot to some extent and remained with Nagarwalla till 72, when the latter obstructed a straight one from Ballinder Singh with his leg and paid the penalty (72-4-29).

Deodhar came out to partner Hazare. The Maharashtra captain displayed that he was still full of cricket. Things went forward now and Deodhar reached his half century in 78 minutes. This fifty had eight fours. A run later he put up high, one off Wazir Ali's deliveries. Azmat Hyat at deep leg moved under and held it quite close to the boundary line (174-5-51). Ranganekar received Hazare as an associate. The latter steadily reached 50. Not long after he was stumped, by the keeper. Azmat Hyat was bowling, (198-6-55). Harris and Ranganekar played out time and returned with one and 22 respectively.

Scores:—

SOUTHERN PUNJAB (1ST INNINGS)	429
MAHARASHTRA (1ST INNINGS)	482
SOUTHERN PUNJAB (2ND INNINGS)	
Amir Elahi b Hazare	32
Mohmed Saeed b Hazare	17
K. A. Saeed b Hazare	0
Wazir Ali b Jadhav	152
Nazir Ali c Bhandarkar b Jadhav	21
Murrawat b Jadhav	2
Abdul Rehman b Hazare	22
Azmat Hyat b Hazare	0
Roshan Lal (not out)	35
Raja Ballinder Singh l.b.w. b Patwardhan	11
Shahabuddin (not out)	4
Extras	13
Total (for 9 wickets declared)	309

Bowling:	O.	M.	R.	W
Hazare	26	4	79	5
Patwardhan	8	0	44	1
Sohoni	8	0	63	0
Harris	6	1	27	0
Jadhav	16	1	61	3
Deodhar	2	0	15	0
Rangnekar	2	0	7	0

MAHARASHTRA (2ND INNINGS.)	
Sohoni l.b.w. b Nazir Ali	15
Bhandarkar v and b Amir Elahi	15
Nazir Ali l.b.w. b Amir Elahi	0
Nagarwalla l.b.w. b Ballinder Singh	29
Hazare st. Saeed b Azmat Hyat	55
Deodhar c Azmat Hyat b Wazir Ali	51
Ranganekar (not out)	22
Harris (not out)	1
Extras	15
Total (for six wkts.)	203

H. S. HAZARE, scored 155 in the Ranji Trophy semi-final.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

MADRAS, Feb. 20.

The Madras Inter-Collegiate Sports proved a great success.

The Madras Christian College won the championship with 47 points, Loyola College coming second with 46 points. The Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education and the Madras Medical College came third and fourth with 40 and 34 points respectively.

Two new records were set up K. Ramarathnam (Loyola College) recording a new timing in the 800 Metres (2 mins. 7.6 secs). Bakthwar Singh covered 34 feet 5-1/2 inches in the Shot Put, which was the second record.

CALCUTTA TENNIS

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Madan Mohan and O. H. Wells won their matches in the Open Singles in the Ballygunge C. C. Tennis Tournament, when they disposed of Ajit Mukherjee and R. H. McLeod in straight sets.

NEW BENGAL CHAMPION

Arun Ghosh won the Calcutta Table Tennis Championship, beating Kamal Banerjee the present Bengal Champion.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

LAHORE, Feb. 19.

A letter from the Punjab tells the "Bombay Chronicle" that some changes have been necessary in the Punjab Team, and the final selection is as follows:

Lieut. Ali Iqtidar Shah (Dara), Yusuf, Anwar, Niaz, Nazar, Ghafoor, Rashid, Charanji, Girdhari, Abchal Singh, Masud, P. McDermott, Asghar, Gurbochan Singh and Ram Parkash.

Lieut. Ali Iqtidar Shah will captain the team.

The communication adds that Punjab realise that Championship honours will only come after a great struggle. They have got together a good team, and, as all sportsmen, they were optimistic about their chances in the Inter-Provincial Championship.

Baroda Tennis

BARODA, Feb. 20.

Five more matches were played in the Baroda Union Gymkhana tennis tournament.

Following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Angelo Moses beat Paradesi 6-0; 6-2. H. Desai beat M. Jaiswal 6-8; 6-3; 6-4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Angelo Moses and F. Morenas beat P. S. Khambata and M. B. Amin 6-3; 6-2; Angelo Moses and F. Morenas beat Elavia and Partner 8-10; 7-5; 6-4; Khan Saheb A. S. Dalal and Patel beat Pherozeshah and Maganlal 6-4; 8-6.

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CHAMBERLAIN ON "ALTMARK" AFFAIR

(Continued from page 1.)

rities did not know that British prisoners were aboard the "Altmark." Considering that this fact was prominently reported weeks ago in the press of the world, I cannot but regard this as a most surprising statement I find it difficult in these circumstances to resist the conclusion that the Norwegian authorities have displayed complete indifference as to the use which might be made of their territorial waters by the German Fleet. Even if such indifference is due to German pressure it nevertheless is in the view of His Majesty's Government, inconsistent with active and impartial exercise of duty by a Neutral towards ourselves as belligerents.

According to M. Koht's views the Norwegian Government see no objection to the use of Norwegian territorial waters for hundreds of miles by a German warship for the purpose of escaping capture on the high seas and conveying British prisoners to a German prison camp. Such a doctrine is at variance with International Law as His Majesty's Government understand it. It would in their view legalise abuse by German warships of Neutral waters and create a position which His Majesty's Government could in no circumstances accept. (Loud cheers).

SOLIDARITY OF COMMONWEALTH.

Cheers punctuated the statement by Mr. Eden this afternoon on his visit to Egypt to greet the Australian and New Zealand troops. "I sought to express to the Australian and New Zealand troops said Mr. Eden the welcome I feel sure this House and every section of opinion in this country would wish me to extend to them. The arrival of the Australian and New Zealand troops in the Middle-East is yet another proof of the solidarity of the British Commonwealth with us in the common cause. I need hardly add that the exceptionally high physical standard of the troops and their military bearing are beyond all praise.

The House, I feel sure, would wish me to take this opportunity to express our deep sense of gratitude to the people and the Government of Egypt for their action as our friend and Ally in offering so hospitable a reception to Dominion contingents.

During my stay I was also privileged to see something of Indian troops who have now been stationed in the Middle-East for some time and to bear to them also the message from the King Emperor."

TWEEDSMUIR FUNERAL

Mr. Eden said that memorial services for Lord Tweedsmuir were being arranged in the Westminster Abbey and St Giles Cathedral at Edinburgh on February 22 The funeral would be private. Mr Eden added that he was sure the House would wish him to take this opportunity in paying a tribute to the great services Lord Tweedsmuir rendered to the Empire and expressing our deep sympathy to his family.

LABOUR PLEASED.

Mr. Alexander, Opposition Labour member and First Lord of Admiralty in the Labour Government, expressed pleasure with the nature and details of the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain. Labour Opposition, he said, would like to be associated with an expression of satisfaction with the action of the Royal Navy in freeing about 300 British seamen who, before they were taken prisoner, had been carrying out most gallant work on behalf of their country and had now been saved

When Mr. Churchill took his seat he was greeted with cheers.

STATEMENT IN LORDS.

Exceptionally loud Cheers resounded the House of Lords at the conclusion of the statement by Lord Stanhope similar to Mr. Chamberlain's in the House of Commons.

Lord Strabolgi followed and expressed satisfaction on behalf of the Labour Party in the House of Lords at the action of the Navy. He expressed great sympathy with the Norwegian people, especially merchant seamen, who were being murdered without excuse by Nazi piracy and added that everyone of the British seamen aboard the "Altmark" was illegally a prisoner as all their ships had been sunk illegally.

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"	Jamnagar	54
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BR. EMPIRE GAMES

Montreal The Venue: India Asked To Send Team

Canada is planning for the British Empire Games for 1942.

These have been allotted to Montreal which holds its tercentenary celebration at the same time. The cost of building the Montreal Sports centre to accommodate the Games is estimated at £350,000. Canada housed the Games at Hamilton in 1930. Since then they have been held in London and Sydney

All parts of the Empire will participate and a special effort will be made to get India to send a full team for most of the events. Hockey is most likely to find a place in the programme.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION AT GOKALIBAI HIGH SCHOOL

Unveiling Ceremony Of Mr. Bhatt's Portrait

The unveiling ceremony of the late Mr. Bhagwanlal Bhatt, President, Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal was performed on Sunday evening at the Gokalibai High School premises.

Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, the present President of the Mandal, in requesting Mr. Vaidya to unveil the portrait briefly referred to the varibus activities of the late Mr. Bhagwanlal in educational, social and civic fields. In particular, he paid a tribute to Mr. Bhatt's services to the Gokalibai High School which during his connection with it as president of the Vile Parle Kelavani Mandal had made rapid progress in all directions, Mr. Jagatram spoke feelingly about his late friend and dwelt on the public activities of Mr. Bhatt and especially his services to the institution.

After the portrait was unveild 300 students of the school gave an interesting and varied demonstration of Physical Drill and feats. The programme contained Drill items like wand Drill, "Suryanamaskar," Pyramids and Balances. Spear and sword Drill. Dagger and Lathi fights, "Lezim', Diving, stick walking, and Torch march, which kept the audience spell-bound for nearly seventy minutes.

St. XAVIER'S WIN 'VARSITY HOCKEY

Those who attended the final of the Inter-Collegiate hockey tournament on Tuesday evening at the Oval were rewarded with some enthusiastic hockey the poor state of the ground hindering to some extent really clever play.

After the opening minutes, when St. Xavier's were playing more thoughtful hockey than their opponents, the G. S. Medical College, an opinion was formed as to the winners.

The budding doctors were plucky, but were one class below the Xaverians from a scientific point of view.

In the first half the Medicals did a lot of pressing, yet against a solid defence they did not look like getting goals. On the other hand St. Xavier's College forwards always suggested they had something in hand. Though, they were only permitted to take the lead in the second half when Eustace de Souza did the trick.

Rangers Win

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The Rangers Sports Club beat the Crescents Sports Club by the odd goal in three in the All-India Cabral Hockey Challenge Shield tournament.

The Crescent Club put their best into the game too late. If they had played earlier, as they did in the closing stages, there would probably have been a different result to report.

LAHORE, Feb. 20.

Dasram and Kishenchand, two accused in the Rai Bahadur Beliram murder case, were challaned to-day in the court of Kanwar Bahanurulla, Magistrate.

The case was adjourned till February 26 when the prosecution evidence will be recorded. There are altogether 73 prosecution witnesses.—United Press.

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"Students' Reception To Saigal"

"Chronicle" reporter writes:—

The Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union has issued a statement in which he suggests that the newspaper reports about the reception given to Mr. K. L. Saigal on Friday last by the above Union, are exaggerated and inaccurate.

* * *

This makes it necessary for me to draw his attention to similar reports in the "Times of India" and other papers. If anything, the inaccuracy he complains of is an error on the side of moderation and under-statement. He cannot deny that the Mayor of Bombay was not allowed to speak, that money was flung at Saigal, and unprintable words were shouted at him when he said: "My throat is so bad that I will have to sing through my nose." I was a witness when one of the organisers was threatened with assault after the meeting, and stray fights took place.

If all this is not "rowdyism, indiscipline and discourtesy" one wonders what would be.

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Task Before Moulana Saheb

(BY K. F. NARIMAN, M.L.A.)

In a recent article "Task before us" in "Harijan," Gandhiji has again given a very sound piece of advice to his blind devotees in the Congress. He has correctly diagonised the existing ailment and suggested an effective remedy. "Our duty is to make him (our opponent) feel our strength. This we shall do . . . . . 'by putting our own house in order'". This is just what the Forward Bloc and Leftists have been clamouring for, for months. Now that the Leftist complaint is endorsed by the highest authority, whose word is law to them, let us hope that there will be some heart-searching and head-scratching and an honest effort will be made to turn the flash-light inwards.

It is a direct admission that the present weakness and disruption in the Congress is due to the fact that its own house is not in order, and unless and until the internal purge is applied and this rot is removed, mere external palliatives will have no effect. Such is the dictum, not from a leftist platform but of the oracle of the Congress, from whose verdict, there is no appeal. But we are afraid that, as on a previous occasion, when Gandhiji's advice is not suitable or profitable to follow, the lip-worshippers and bogus devotees show themselves up by defying and ignoring the unpalatable advice. Only his accommodating words, that suit their purpose, are to be obeyed as law; the bitter precepts, are to be ignored, if they obstruct their preconceived and settled plans.

Thus a few months ago, when Gandhiji gave another sound piece of advice, not to concentrate all offices in Committees, legislatures, and local bodies in same individuals, but there should be more equitable distribution of seats; that suggestion was discarded, because it cut at the very root of "Group Power Politics", whose foundation is based on concentration and centralisation of all power and patronage in few individuals only.

* * * *

Similarly, we are certain that this another equally sound suggestion, to put their own house in order, will be discarded, because it is this very 'disorder in the house' that enables the group to be in power and the very process of putting the house in order may result in ousting the present managers and controllers. The disorder is not due to any negligence, incompetence, or laxity, but it is deliberate and intentional. If the existing 'disordered house' is safer for the present occupants, they will be the last persons, to put it in order, that may facilitate the entry of the ousted rivals. They will rather forego all the benefits accruing from an 'ordered house', if the result is their own quitting.

* * * *

The very next paragraph of the same article of Gandhiji fully demonstrates and illustrates the cause and nature of the said disorder. After referring to complaints by Moulana Saheb about the discrimination and partiality in selecting Congress nominees to local bodies, Gandhiji proceeds to narrate his own experiences thus:—"I have letters and telegrams bitterly complaining at at some elections for Congress Committees, local bodies and the like, Muslim, Harijan and Christians' claims have been neglected. Wherever this happens, a golden opportunity to do justice is being missed." What does it matter if golden opportunity to do justice is missed, so long as diamond opportunity to consolidate their own position is secured? Gandhiji has repeated in another form, the very complaint that we have repeatedly made, that all present day Congress elections and nominations are manipulated with the only object of securing and maintaining the places of vantage and power to present holders; neither merit, past record, character or status of the proposed candidate is taken into account. The main and only consideration is whether he can be relied upon as a cent per cent 'Yes Man', whether he can be trusted to raise his hand like spring-doll, when his patronising master presses the button.

* * * *

Months ago, Pandit Jawaharlal openly confessed "that obviously bad men are preferred to good, because the former promise to toe the party lines, that results in deteriorating the organisation", and Babu Rajendra Prasad, disgusted with such tactics, had to tender his resignation from his Provincial gadi. Thus the rot is universal and hence it appears discriminating to select only Leftist Bengal Committee, for particularly harsh treatment of super-imposed 'Ad-Hoc Committee'.

* * * *

It may be pertinent and relevant to mention some glaring instances in Bombay, which is considered to be the head-quarters of Rightists. In spite of Working Committee Resolution to accommodate suitable and deserving members of minorities through co-option, such staunch loyal and devoted Nationalist and Congressite Muslims like Mr. S. A Brelvi and Mr Abidally Jafferbhai's names are rejected and preference given to opportunists of the majority community, who were shunning the Congress till yesterday, and joined only, when Congress became a safe distributing centre for 'loaves and fishes' of offices.

During last legislative elections, Mr. Brelvi's loyalty to Congress was put to a severe test; he stuck to the Congress ticket and cheerfully accepted his defeat rather than countenance the offer of opponents to secure a safe seat if only he deserted Congress and stood independently. As a mark of appreciation for this patriotic and nationalistic attitude, the Leftist minority in the B. P. C. C. (Bombay) proposed his name for co-option and though he belonged more to the Rightist, and had been rendering great journalistic service to their cause, still his co-option was opposed and rejected by Rightist majority, because he was not cent percent 'Yes-Man', to be relied upon at the time of crisis. They preferred a spring-doll, stuffed with money-bag, in his place.

It is not, as midly put by Gandhiji, merely missing a golden opportunity to do justice, it is flagrant deliberate and selfish acts of injustice like these, that are really responsible for causing communal distrust, giving a handle to the opponents and critics to dub the Congress as a communal organisation; when minority members, after receiving kicks from their own community, come knocking at the door of the Congress, and ask for no patronage or favour, but for justice and recognition of normal right, they find even this door cruelly slammed against them by a selfish caucus.

Such deplorable instances are not isolated or rare, but most unfortunately have become more the rule than the exception. That this complaint is universal is proved from the fact, that Moulana Gandhiji and Pandit Jawaharlal have to take public notice and call upon Congressmen to put their house in order.

* * * *

It is a great mistake to think that all such supposed 'petty acts of injustice' are forgotten, by raising a Moulana in the presidential "gadi." When the rank and file of the minorities see the fate of their pro-Congress and Nationalistic co-religionists, tossed about and losing both quarters, they naturally become more sceptical and distrustful of Congress clique, and turn towards communal organisations.

It is such suicidal and short-sighted acts, and not individual communal leadership or propaganda that add to the strength of communal organisation, and lead to disastrous extremes as we pathetically witness to-day.

Thus the root cause of internal disruption and communal estrangement is the unholy and selfish desire to keep the organisation as a safe and close preserve for the existing group in power; till that canker is removed from body-politic, all other superficial remedies are of no avail. Last year, Moulana Saheb withdrew from the contest because he was scared away by this rot. This year, he has ventured again. The present disordered and discredited house is unworthy to lodge Moulanas and Mahatmas.

Before we talk of moral re-armament of the world, let us restore our own moral stamina It is ridiculous to advise and attempt to reform Hitler and Mussolini abroad, when we are prepared to tolerate minature pigmy Hitlers at home.

Moulana Saheb is eminently fitted for the odious but essential task. He is an embodiment, both of Islamic Culture and Indian Nationalism, a happy and auspicious combination. They both are based on Democracy and Justice. Will he oblige his colleagues, who for obvious reasons desire him merely to be the chairman of the Committee to decide only points of order as prompted by ex-Advocate-General, or to play the insipid role of an ornamental functionary, to be tossed about in processions and demonstrations? Or will he take his rightful place, and assert himself as the real Executive Head of Political Mass Democratic Organisation, not merely a figure-head, nor even as a head Pujari of a Math, but a Protector of Congress Constitution and redeemer of National Democracy and social justice?

His predecessor Subhas Babu, from the same Province made a gallant effort and apparently failed; he has prepared the ground for future success, if Moulana will only rise to Moulanic heights and prove himself equal to the great task.

In the meantime we will wait and watch and pray for his success.

MAULANA MOINUDDIN PASSES AWAY

Prominent Leader Of Khilafat, Congress And Ahrar Movement

AJMER, Feb. 19

The death has occurred this afternoon of Alhaj Maulana Moinuddin, Vice-President of the Jamiat-Ulama-i-Hind, Delhi.

The Maulana started his career at Ajmer as Principal of Moinia Islamia Darulooom and was also a leader of Khilafat, Congress and Ahrar movements. The Maulana was the highest authority in Islamic religion and was also known for his learning and devotion to religious uplift of Muslims.

He was elected President of the Jamiat-ulama-i-Hind Session to be held at Amroha.—A. P.

RIVAL MOHURRUM PARTIES IN BIJAPUR

HUBLI, Feb 20.

Ten persons including one policeman were injured in a clash between two Mahommedan factions in Talikoti Bijapur District yesterday, when Moharrum processions were taken out. Special police reinforcements arrived on the spot and supervised the immersion.

The situation is now under control. Three of the injured persons are said to be in a precarious condition.—A.P.

H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior has contributed Rs. 1,000 to Lady Noyce School for the Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi.—United Press.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL

Stock Exchange's Memorandum To Govt. Of India

The President of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay in the course of a Memorandum submitted to the Hon. Finance Member Government of India regarding the Excess Profits Tax Bill states:—

In the preamble of the Bill after the word "businesses" we would urge the addition of words "which accrued as a result of the conditions prevailing during the war with a view to meet increased expenditure on defence and other services", the addition of these words would make it clear that the tax which is imposed will be clearly on excess profits accruing as a result of the conditions prevailing during the war.

The profession of a Stock-broker, so far as it consists in doing brokerage business, should be expressly excluded as the carrying on of this business involves a great deal of personal skill, knowledge, judgment and efficiency.

My Board urges the Government to make provision for taxation of all partnership profits on the lines of a registered firm, so that each partner pays on the net profits of all businesses carried on by him either solely or in partnership, with others.

INVESTMENT COMPANIES:

Under proviso 2 to Clause 2 (5) profits of an investment company have been expressly made liable to be taxed. This proviso in the opinion of my Board should be deleted as it is expressly desirable to protect firstly the interest of persons with small capital for whose benefit the investment trust companies generally exist. Besides such companies are in their infancy and nothing should be done to stunt or mar their growth by heavy incidence of taxation.

It is necessary to specifically provide in the Bill, under Clause 4 a proviso to the effect that Excess Profits Tax shall not be payable in respect of dividends or other income which have already borne Excess Profits Tax at source.

The standard years taken for the purposes of Excess Profits Tax, viz., 1936 and 1937, my Board desires to emphasise, were years in which India generally was passing through the effects of great depression. To compel the assessees to adopt subnormal instead of normal period is to subject not only the excess but even the normal profits to such extraordinary tax burden.

The year 1938 should not have been excluded.

In Clause 8 (2) my Board would wish to substitute 1st April 1940 for 1st April 1939, so as to avoid levying retrospectively Excess Profits Tax on profits earned prior to the declaration of the war on 1st September 1939, and to allow sufficient time for trade and industry to adjust themselves to this new extraordinary impost.

Under the old Excess Profits Duty of 1919 the assessee was liable to pay either the excess profits duty or Super-tax, whichever was higher A similar provision, we would strongly urge, should be introduced in this Bill also to mitigate the otherwise heavy incidence of tax burdens.

With regard to imposition of penalty in Clause 16 it should not exceed 1/4 of the Excess Profits. A penalty of half the Excess Profits would mean that Government would appropriate by way of penalty the whole of excess profits, which would be too drastic.

Losses of previous years should be allowed for computation of profits It is not fair that the assessee should be called on to pay an Excess Profits Tax without being allowed to carry forward his past losses. Not to allow him to do so would lead to taxation not of profits but capital.

Another nature of interest income to a stock-broker is what is known as budli (contango). These may be on behalf of the client or may be the broker's own business. The budli business is in the nature of pure investment, the differences being merely interest charged for the sum invested in the present purchase and future sale of a scrip. These differences represent merely interest, not different from interest on current or fixed deposits with banks.

Joint Police Force For Deccan States

HUBLI, Feb. 19.

It is understood that the formation of a joint police force for certain of the Deccan States to be paid for by them is under consideration and that a deputation of Rulers is waiting on H. E. the Viceroy in that connection.—A.P.

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GRIEVANCES OF NAGAR FARMERS

Deputation Waits On Bombay Govt. Adviser

(From A Correspondent)

A deputation headed by Mr. Chandrabhan Roopchand, Chairman of the Pravara Left and Right Bank Bagayatdars' Association waited on Mr. H. F. Knight at the Secretariat on Friday afternoon at 3 p.m. when the Superintendent-Engineer, Irrigation, and the Director of Agriculture were present. Messrs. P. H. Patwardhan and Girme (M.L.A.) accompanied the deputation. The interview lasted about 40 minutes.

There had considerable inconvenience caused to the cultivators in Ahmednagar district the removal of which was sought by the deputationists

Their case is briefly thus:—

By their order No. 4 of 30th October 1936, the Irrigation Department had asked the cultivators to begin plantation of sugarcane earlier last year, i.e., from 15th of May to October to safeguard the crop against grasshopper pest. Accordingly, most of the peasants manured the land and prepared it for plantation but when they applied for water on the prescribed form, they were told that there was shortage of water and that they should begin plantations later, i.e. in December or January.

The land being manured and prepared, the farmers had to use it for some seasonal crop. They were sure that even if the new crop was delayed, they would be given permission to keep the first 'Ratoon' crop.

This year the lands were not ready for new plantations because of the new block revision and plot system introduced by the department. It would be in March next that the new plantations would begin and by about summer the crop would be ready, when there is always a great danger of its destruction by what is known as the 'stem-borer' pest.

FARMERS' PLEA

To avoid this damage, the cultivators had requested the Department that they should be given water for the first Ratoon crop instead of for the new plantation, which the Department flatly refuses to do. Their objection for this refusal is the fear entertained by the Agricultural Department that the ratoon crop is sure to bring in the grasshopper pest. But curiously enough, the fear does not hold good in the case of plantations under the management of the sugar factories of Maharashtra and Belapur. They are allowed to have water in sufficient quantity even for the 'Ratoon' crop, as if the grasshoppers are partial to individual irrigators.

STEP-MOTHERLY TREATMENT

If however, the ratoon crop is not allowed by Government, and if the new crop is affected, as it is sure to be, the irrigators would have to go without any crop for two years. The attitude of the departmental heads is surprising. The irrigators had offered to abide by all expert advice and incur the necessary expenditure to prevent and fight the pest should it befall tho let of the ratoon crop which the irrigators want to have.

The Government have in the first place not allowed water to the irrigators as they had of their own accord notified. Secondly they refuse to look to the convenience of the irrigators and seem to show consideration for the factory-owners.

Is it the intention of the Government to remove the Bagayatdars of the Ahmednagar district and pave road for the smooth and complete absorption of their lands by the factory-owners?

Otherwise this preferential treatment to them cannot be explained. There is considerable heartburning among the irrigators who are affected by this whimsical and unreasonable attitude of the departments concerned.

Hyderabad Adopts 3-Year-Plan For Nutritional Survey

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) (By Mail)

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Bureau, Hyderabad, Deccan:—

An important step for promoting the general health of the people of the State has been taken by the Nizam's Government in sanctioning a scheme for conducting a Nutritional Survey of the Dominions.

The Survey will be carried out by Dr. C. R. Naidu, who has been specially trained under Dr. W R. Aykroyd, the Director of Nutrition Survey Laboratories at Connoor, and has been appointed Nutrition Officer under the Medical and Public Health Department.

The survey will be spread over the next three years and a circular letter has been issued which emphasizes that, in so far as Public Health activities are concerned it is not enough to defend the population against epidemic diseases. A maximum of physical well-being and [illegible] be created among the people. In the fulfilment of this object the Newer Knowledge Of Nutrition plays an important part.

Industrialisation Of Hyderabad

(Continued from page 12)

over Rs. 77 lakhs, of jaggary over Rs. 24 lakhs. But for some comparatively small quantity of jaggary manufactured in the State the entire stock of sugar and jaggary comes from outside.

Bombay's Interest

Bombay has a special interest in these trade statistics because it gets the largest share in the Hyderabad trade. Almost all its textile imports, much of its paper, glass, sugar, tobacco, wheat, bajri, jawari and a host of other imports come from Bombay.

Conversely much of Hyderabad's export trade is with or passes through Bombay.

Prosperity of Hyderabad will therefore mean increased trade and prosperity for Bombay.

Bombay has interest in Hyderabad industry from another viewpoint. Many of the State industries are financed and controlled by capitalists and industrialists from Bombay. As such expansion of Hyderabad industry will afford fresh field for the operation of Bombay's capital.

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1940

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Industrialisation Of Hyderabad

Huge Scope For Expansion Of Textile, Sugar And Glass Manufacture

The Trade Statistics with a Review for the year 1937-38 published by the Director of Statistics, Hyderabad Government, reveals the vast natural resources of the State and the immense possibilities of its agricultural and industrial development.

Let us take the possibilities of development of the cotton textile industry. Hyderabad is the fourth largest cotton growing area in the country. It produces large quantities of long-staple cotton that is best suited for producing the finest type of cloth. The climate of Hyderabad is almost ideal for the industry.

The State possesses extensive coal mines producing vast quantities of the fuel so that this important requirement of the industry could be met from within the State and at a commercial rate. Besides, there are exceptional potentialities for generation of electrical power in the State. These are some of the natural advantages which the State possesses.

On the other hand there is a big ready market within the State itself. The State has a population of over a crore and a half. Its annual import of cotton textiles amounts to over three and a half crores of rupees while it manufactures amount only to 82 lakhs. Even allowing for re-export of some of the imported cotton goods, the figures show a very substantial margin for future development.

When all the items of imports, exports and local manufacture are taken into consideration, according to the Statistics supplied by the Department, the annual consumption of cotton goods amounts to nearly 12 1/2 yards per head. Incidentally this per capita consumption of cotton shows that the economic condition of the population is slightly better than the average for the whole country and decidedly better than in most of the Indian States.

Favourable Conditions

Conditions for textile industry are further made favourable by the encouragement given by the State through its customs policy and through other facilities such as giving land for new mills at concession rates, etc., that are hardly ever available in British India. The State also gives direct financial help to newly started concerns by purchasing their shares and helping forward their initiation and progress. What is however needed is the services of people who are already and directly in the business in Bombay and other places and to harness their talent and experience for the development of the industry in the State.

So far a number of capitalists, sometimes extremely short-sighted and selfish, have sought to exploit the facilities in the State for pursuing a get-rich quick policy at the cost of damage and sometimes of the ruin of the industry itself. An expert investigation and report on the possibilities of textile industry in the State with a detailed programme of development would help forward the industry and keep it safe from grasping hands of selfish adventurers.

Wool Industry

Almost the same factors operate in the wool industry. Hyderabad is one of the largest wool producing centres in India. Several thousand mounds of raw wool is annually exported from the State. Its imports are negligible. Yet most of the woollen goods used in the State come from outside, a large part from outside the country itself.

The artificial Italian "wool" cent years become a serious rival to natural wool. It is in some respects superior to natural wool and 20 per cent. cheaper. The State finds itself unable to give special protection against these Italian goods because the customs and fiscal policy in this as in all other matters, is decided upon by the Government of India for the whole country and without the States being consulted at all. Yet if Hyderabad joined hands with wool manufacturing interest in the rest of the country it should not be impossible to find some method of giving a strong impetus to the woollen industry in the State.

Steady Industrialisation

That the State is making a steady advance in industrialisation in spite of all sorts of handicaps and unnatural disadvantage is seen from the statistics for in 1937-38. The total number of large-scale industries in State was 752 showing an increase of 95 or 14 per cent. in a single year.

The amount of coal raised was the largest for the previous six years and amounted to Rs. 52,00,000 as compared to Rs. 45,-00,000 in the previous year.

Shahabad cement worth nearly 36 lakhs was manufactured in the same year which was less by a lakh than in the previous year.

The cotton textile industry seems to have had the most prosperous time the value of manufactures going up from 55 lakhs in the previous year to over 82 lakhs in the year under review.

Match manufacture which seems to have come into existence only a couple of years ago maintained a steady pace and goods worth over 22 lakhs were produced from casein has increased and selfish, have sought to exploit the facilities in the State for pursuing a get-rich quick policy at the cost of damage and sometimes of the ruin of the industry itself. An expert investigation and report on the possibilities of textile industry in the State with a detailed programme of development would help forward the industry and keep it safe from grasping hands of selfish adventurers.

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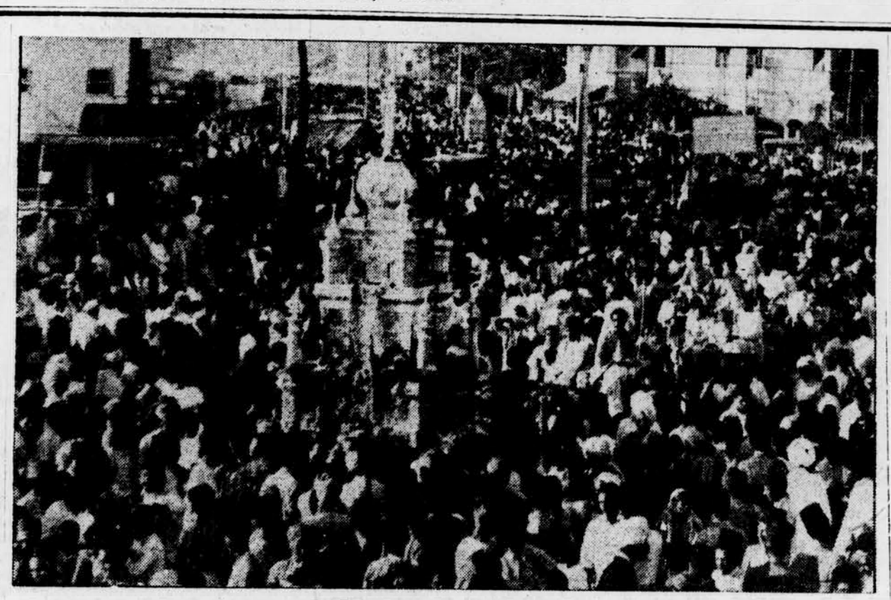
Match manufacture which seems to have come into existence only a couple of years ago maintained a steady pace and goods worth over 22 lakhs were sent out of the factory during the year.

Cigarette manufacture also seems to be quite a prosperous business in the State, cigarettes worth 37 lakhs being manufactured during the last year as compared to about 40 1/2 in the previous year.

Glass manufacture is also slowly rising up, the value of goods manufactured last year being about 11 lakhs as compared to seven lakhs in the previous year. Yet the large imports in all these goods show that there is plenty of scope for expansion in future years and that with a planned programme this can be achieved within the next five or ten years.

In the matter of sugar manufacture also the State seems to be in a backward condition in spite of the fact that there is a ready market in the State and plenty of scope for growing sugar-cane. The State imports of sugar last year amounted to

(Continued on page 11. Col 7)



Taboot procession in Bandra on Monday last.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

It seems almost incredible that the Textile industry has put itself in such a dilemma when it could with more grace have accepted the Government Conciliator's arbitration and settled the dispute.

If the Finance Member carries the Excess Profits Tax, he will probably be given some high post elsewhere in the Empire, because his popularity in India will be damaged beyond repair.

Sweeden has denied Finland military aid. I only hope Sweeden does not find that its turn will also come and that in the face of the German armies it has to plead for help from its neighbours.

The scientist preaches birth-control with a view to regulate over-population. Hitler prefers war.

A man coming brilliantly to the forefront is Kishorelal Mashruwala, President of the Gandhi Seva Sangh. His address to the Sangh Conference at Malikanda makes interesting reading. Mr. Mashruwala possesses the quality of expressing clearly Gandhian philosophy in a way which appeals to reasoning people. A man of retirement, Mr. Mashruwala should come more to the front.

Winston Churchill's call for a million women reminds me of the old song—Three million surplus women. By all means take all the prudes, Mr. Churchill, and there are sure to be a million of them, but leave those who are to bear the men of to-morrow, the men who will fight for life, not death.

PENAL REFORM CONFERENCE

Delegates From Several States And Provincial Governments

LUCKNOW, Feb 20.

Among the latest official delegates to the First All-India Penal Reform Conference to be held in Bombay on February 24 and 25, are the Bombay Government, to be represented by Sir Gilbert Wiles, Colonel Bhandari Mr. Joshi, Mr. Dhruba and Miss Davis; the U. P. Government, to be represented by Lt.-Col. H. M. Sanmatullah and Lt.-Col A. H. Shaikh; the Punjab Government, to be represented by Khan Saheb Sheikh Alam Ali.

Among the Indian States the latest list of official delegates shows that Nizam Government will be represented by Mr. Syed Mahammed Ishaque, Assistant Director-General, Jails, while the Bhopal Government will be represented by Mr. Hayatullah Kirmani, Joint Secretary to the Government of Bhopal in the department of Law and Justice.

The League of Nations (Geneva) has authorised Mr. M. V Venkateshwaran to act as an Observer to the Conference and the Indian Penal Reform League on its behalf.

Messages wishing the Conference success have been received from the American Prison Association (New York), the Howard League for Penal Reform (London) and the Penal Congress (Brussels).

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice for India, who will inaugurate the Conference is reaching Bombay on the morning of February 24, while Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, M.L.A. (Lucknow) the Convenor of the Conference will be reaching Bombay on February 22.—United Press

CUTTACK, Feb. 18

The newly-elected Utkal Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held yesterday decided to observe "Martyr's Day" on March 1 next, in honour of persons who died in the cause of the country.—United Press.

FAST MOVING TOWARDS "NEXT STEP"

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

"The events are moving so fast that the next step has become inevitable. ... cannot wait indefinitely ... present suspense must end and soon, ..."

lam Azad, President-Elect of the Ramgarh Congress, in the course of talks with the "United Press" special representative this morning.

His attention being drawn to the conditions laid down by Gandhiji for launching a mass movement, the Maulana said: "It is true that Gandhiji had laid down those conditions but the absence of communal settlement will not deter us from taking the next step forward it has to come.

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN AT SUKKUR

SUKKUR, Feb. 20

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Minister for Law and Order, Sind arrived here this morning from Karachi by a 'plane specially chartered for his travel to study the situation created by the throwing of a bomb last evening on a Muharram procession.

Shortly after arrival Sir Ghulam Hussain was closeted with the District Magistrate and later conferred with the Hindu leaders. He requested the leaders to advise Hindus to open shops which were closed last evening after the incident.

Government have taken all necessary precautions to prevent any outbreak of trouble in villages also. A contingent of troops is arriving here from Hyderabad (Sind) for patrolling the town.—United Press.

India's Debt To China

Bombay's Reception To Visiting Mission At Anand Vihar

BOMBAY Tuesday.

The Good-Will Mission of Chinese monks headed by His Holiness Tai Hsu visited Anand Vihar the local head-quarters of the Buddha Society of India on Tuesday evening, to receive an address of welcome by the President and members of the Buddha Society of Bombay.

Dr. Ambedkar and Messrs. Nagindas Master, Bhawanji Arjunji Khimji, S. K. Patil and others who had come to meet the Chinese visitors went away after waiting for over an hour as the Mission was late for nearly an hour and a half.

INDIA'S DEBT TO CHINA

Dr. Venkat Rao, presented the welcome address in which he referred to the ancient cultures of India and China and how in the pre-Christian era Buddhist missionaries from India went to the far East carrying the message of the Buddha. He also expressed India's gratitude to the early Chinese travellers like Huen-Tsang who in the 7th century visited India and have left a history of the India of that period and added: "Since the 7th century A.D your Mission is the first of its kind to revive cultural contacts with India. We learn with satisfaction that Your Holiness has started a Buddhist Association in China and has succeeded in establishing its branches all over the country. We are further informed that you have published many works on Buddhism You have thus raised aloft the banner of Buddhism in China We trust and hope that Your Holiness and the other Members of your Mission will continue to be in constant touch with our Society and will kindly carry its message of love to the people of China whose religious ideals are common to those of our Society."

His Holiness Tai Hsu presented a monogram to the Buddha Society of Bombay in which he had personally worked out a design conveying a message of goodwill from the Buddha Society of China, of which he is the spiritual head.

VALUE OF MISSIONS

Replying to the address in Chinese he said that that the cultural bonds of India and China were many thousand years old. Only through the cultivation of compassion could the world be saved. Buddhism had a message of peace and good-will to convey even to the warring west and he suggested that those interested in Buddhism in India should send out such missions as China was too far away from Europe.

Mr. K. Natarajan was introduced to the monks

Gujarat Provincial Conference

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has accepted the invitation to inaugurate the Second Gujarat Provincial Conference to be held about the third week of April.—United Press.

A tea party was given to Mr. Tayab Shaikh at Ahmed House on Monday by the Radical Congress Seva Dal. Prominent amongst those present were Dr. M. R. Shetty, Mr Karnik, Managing Ed... of the "Hind... India," Jiwan Ram Shastri and many others.

ROTARY CONFERENCE AT SINGAPORE

Bryant As Special Representative

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Rotary history was made recently, when a rotary club meeting was telecast for the first time in the United States. The Rotary Club of Troy, Albany and Schenectady, New York, held simultaneous evening meetings at which were placed television receivers.

A special programme entitled "rotary's first meeting by television" began simultaneously at each of the clubs, at six p.m. (E.S.T.) The televised portion consisted of group singing led by a special song-leader and talks by Paul P. Harris, Founder of Rotary and President Emeritus: Walter D. Head, President, and Chesley R. Perry, Secretary of Rotary International.

This is believed to have been the first meeting of its kind—where speakers from a single platform have addressed, and have been seen at, rotary meetings in more than one city.

Mr. H. W. Bryant, Secretary of Rotary International for Middle Asia, will tour Malay States and Dutch East Indies during February and March. Mr. Bryant has also been appointed special representative of the President of Rotary International to the Conference of the 80th district, which will be held at Singapore on the 23rd and 24th of March.

Live-Stock Expert Visits Govardhan Sanstha

POONA, Feb. 13.

The Secretary Sri Govardhan Sanstha writes:—

Mr. Bruen, live-stock expert to Government of Bombay visited Govardhan Sanstha's, model dairy at Govardhanwadi Poona. Mr. Bruen was shown round the farm and the modern dairy conducted there.

Mr. Bruen expressed his complete satisfaction for the excellent work that was being done there. He concurred with the management that the rotation system of supplying green fodder was satisfactory. The cultivation was good and cattle were well-housed, and fed. The breeding was done on scientific lines.

Mr. Bruen congratulated Sardar Panse for his excellent work.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE FEATHERED SERPENT CASE

'ELP! ELP! DOCTOR! NURSE! 'E'S DISAPPEARED!
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?
WHO'S DISAPPEARED?
H'INSPECTOR WADE! 'E WAS H'UNCONCIOUS, WHEN I STEPPED H'OUT AN' WHEN I GETS BACK, BLIMEY, 'E'S GONE!
'E MUSTA GONE OUT TH' FIRE-ESCAPE!
SUFFERING FROM CONCUSSION... BOGGS, YOUR INSPECTOR WADE HAS AMNESIA! THAT'S THE ONLY EXPLANATION--HE DOESN'T KNOW WHO HE IS!
HEAD-ACHES.. CAN'T REMEMBER WHO I AM!....LAST THING I REMEMBER WAS SOME ONE SAYING SOMETHING ABOUT A---A FEATHERED SERPENT!

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